FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1849. [NO. 1619.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

NEW GOODS.

JAMES DODD, having sold off his old Stock at auction, and removed to Green street, opposite J. R. Gee's, has received a full supply of NEW GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

100 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
40 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
8 hhds. Clarified, and other sorts of Sugar,
37 bags Shot, 10 kegs Powder, 30 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Indigo, Madder, &c., single and double-barrel Guns.

FINE LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, fine Madeira Wine, Muscat, Port, and Malaga Wine, London Porter.

A few good Bonnets, and some Artificials.
An assortment of VIOLINS.
Nov. 3, 1848. 40-6m

I am determined to leave Fayetteville as soon as I can wind up my business. All those wishing to buy cheap goods can find them at my Store on Green Street, next to Mr. H. Leete's.
JAMES DODD.
January 1, 1849. 48

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having associated his son NATHAN with him in business, it will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of H. Branson & Son.
H. BRANSON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are earnestly requested to call and settle without delay. All those failing to do so will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an Officer.
H. BRANSON.
Jan'y 1, 1849. 48-1m

FOR SALE.

A SECOND hand CARRYALL for sale low, by early application to the undersigned.
W. L. McGARY.
Jan. 2, 1848. 48-2w

A YOUNG MAN, who can come well recommended, wishes to be employed as a School Teacher. He is qualified to teach the primary branches, English Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography. Address A. B., at Fayetteville.
Dec. 29, 1848. 48-2wpd

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of January 1849.

John Anderson, Dan'l A'll.
David Bone, Jane Brian, John Pate, Duncan Blue, Martin Bolton, Wm Biggs, Arch B Pate, Eliza Bass, E Lydia Burroughs,
A H Carpenter, P M Cary, J P Crawley, Jos Cowan, Jno M Carver, Jacob Cressman, Jos Cashwell, E B Campbell, Ed Autry Clerk, Dan'l Campbell,
A certain Dec'sd name, Lucy Dowdy, Matthew Dickinson, Murphy Daniels, G R Daughtery, Wm Duval, Harri on Dykes,
Edward Freeman,
Robert Graham, Edwin Godwin, John Gross,
John Holmes, E Holt, Jr, John Herring, Jas Hales, Nathan Holt, Sinthy E Holt, Albert Honnours,
Mary A Judd, Sarah J Johnson, Benj Johnson, Henry Jones,
Rev. G P Klaer,
Sarah A Lynch, Peary Lochanon, S Lacy Owen Lochanon, Mavin J Lennon, Dr E Loving-tone, T B Lang,
Charles Mackie, R J E Massey, Dougald Mayer, Rebecca J Marsh, D B Melvin, Dr W J Monroe, Miss R Meadows, John McNeill, Isabella McSwain, Dan'l McDonald, Daniel McIntire, Duncan McIntyre, Effie McDuffie, Thos B McPhail, John McFayden, D McDonald, Alex McDougald, W L McDearmid, Alex McKeithan, Angus McDonald, Alex McAllister, John McNeils, John McLellan, Civil McDonald,
Joseph Newsum, Wm Nelson,
Enoch Odum,
Eliz'th Powers, Eden Pate, N L Phillips, J K Pressentt,
Jas Page,
Jas W Reaves, Nancy Rues, T Reid,
Richd Stricklin, A W Smith, Neill Shaw, Isaac Strickland,
Henry Turnage, W J Townsend, Simon Taylor, Sarah Thomas, Jas G Taylor,
Thos L Vincent, Maria Vann, Charles Vann,
J W Wooliger, Nathan Wheeler, C W Williams, Robt Wade, W Wills, Henry Watson,
Henry T Young, Mary A Young.
JOHN MACRAE, P. M.
48

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

STANLY COUNTY.—In Equity.

Judith Cagle, ex. Solomon Hathcock and David Kendall, Executors of Benj'n Cagle, deceased, Adeline Cagle, Sarah Cagle, and others.

Bill to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Lindsey F. Finch, Wellington Finch, John B. Rowland, and Green B. Rowland, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Defendants to be and appear before his Honor, at the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Stanly aforesaid, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the first Monday in March, then and there to plead to, answer, or demur to said Bill of Complaint, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. H. Treadwell, Clerk and Master in our said Court of Equity, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1848.

47) J. H. TREADWELL, C. M. E.

RALEIGH MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on the first of January.

Tuition payable in advance.

Applications for admission may be made to
J. M. LOVEJOY, Principal.
Raleigh, Dec. 13. 46-9w

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats (as near as practicable,) until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
March 27, 1848. 8-tf

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by the subscriber, lying on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets. It has a good Well of water in the yard, Stable and other outhouses. Terms liberal. Apply to
J. H. TOOMER, or
A. M. CAMPBELL.
Nov. 20, 1848. 42tf

MINIATURE PAINTING.

MISS NEWBY begs leave to announce that she is prepared to take MINIATURES, on Ivory, for those who may desire them, and flatters herself she will be able to give satisfaction.

She may be found at the residence of Mrs. Cochran, on Green street, near Eccles's Bridge, where Specimens may be seen, terms made known, &c. Oct. 2, 1848.

DAVID SHAW.

CONFECTIONER,

Has just received a Fresh Supply of

Soft Shell Almonds, Palm Nuts, Filberts, Currants, Whole boxes B. M. Raisins, Cassia, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Liquorice, &c. &c.

FRESH CANDIES of his own manufacture, cheap and good, at his old price.
December 23. 47-3w

DEEP RIVER INSTITUTE.

A SCHOOL for boys and girls will be opened on the 1st of January, 1849, under the direction of Mr. Alex. McIver, where the usual branches of English and Classical Education will be taught.

Its location is one mile and a half South of the "Gulf." Good board can be had in the neighborhood on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to Wm. Farrar, Brooks Harris, and Joseph Palmer.
Gulf P. O., Chatham Co., Dec. 23. 47

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.
October 9.

Protection Insurance Company.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 2d, 1848. 99tf

LAW BOOKS.

East's Reports, 16 vols in 8.
Russell on Crimes, 2 vols.
Crabb on Real Property, 2 vols.
Dunell's Chancery Pleading and Practice, 3 vols.
Selwyn's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.
Story's Equity Pleadings.
" On Bailments.
" Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols.
" On Bills of Exchange.
" On Promissory Notes.
Brown's Chancery Reports, 4 vols.
Equity Draftsman, by Hughes.
Chitty on Bills.
" " Contracts.
" " Criminal Law, 3 vols.
" Blackstone.
Fillinghast's Adams on Equitment
Lawyer's Common Place Book.
Smith on Contracts.
" Leading Cases, 2 vols.
Greenleaf on Evidence, 2 vols.
Jarman on Wills, 2 vols.
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence.
Archbold's Criminal Pleading.
" Nisi Prius.
Broom's Legal Maxims.
Wilford's Pleadings.
Stephen on Pleading.
Lube's Equity Pleading.
Jeremy's Equity Jurisdiction.
Gresley's Equity Evidence.
Oliver's Conveyancing.
Iredell's Digest, 3 vols.
" Digested Manual.
American Lead ng Cases, 1st and 2d vols.
Swain's Justice.
Form Books.

E. J. HALE.
October 14, 1848.

DR. MARTIN'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

THIS COMPOUND is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public in Coughs, whether arising from Colds, or the Whooping Cough, or that dreadful malady, Consumption.—Few remedies, in the short time it has been before the public, have effected so many cures. The proprietors are every day receiving orders for it at a distance and in this city, in which they have been highly gratified to learn its good effects. The Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, (the Rt. Rev. W. R. Whittingham,) has authorised us to say he has used it in his own person with decided benefit; and our Medical friends do not scruple to recommend it as one of the best remedies in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., which they have ever met with. The following is from a highly respectable Physician on Kent Island, whom we made acquainted with the preparation:

KENT ISLAND, (Md.) June 22, 1847.

Dr. Martin—Dear Sir: Since my return home, I prescribed your SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY in several cases, one in particular, a case of Asthma of long standing, (about 21 years,) a neighbor and patient of mine. Her disease has never been benefitted by any Medicine which she has taken, and for the last year or two she has been confined entirely to the house. I do not know that she has had a good night's rest for a long time, but since she commenced using your Medicine, (and she has only taken one bottle,) she is enabled to go to bed and sleep well all night. I think the Medicine will make a perfect cure of her, and she is determined to give it a fair trial. Her husband, Mr. Rhodes, a merchant here, and friend, Mr. Rhodes & Kerr's store, is a merchant here, and will, if you will send him some of it, be will act as your agent. Yours, SAMUEL HARPER, M. D.

Price 75 cents per bottle. Around each bottle there is a short treatise on Diseases of the Chest.

Martin & Whiteley's National Tonic, a certain cure for Fever and Ague.

IN our Summer and Fall months many sections of our country are prostrated by this disease. It has been our particular study to find out some remedy to stop this truly dreadful scourge, and think by this scientific compound we have effected this great desideratum. Read the following certificate:

COVENTRY FACTORY, near Baltimore, April 6, 1848.

Mess'rs. Martin & Whiteley—Gentlemen: It is with sincere pleasure I am able to give my evidence in favor of your valuable "National Tonic." Having been troubled for nearly four years with the Ague and Fever, I tried almost every thing I heard of, but nothing seemed to give me any permanent relief, until a few months ago, I purchased from one of your agents (Messrs. Jos. Shane & Co.,) a bottle of your Tonic, and after giving it a fair trial, I am to say great satisfaction certainly cured, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all persons afflicted with Ague and Fever, as the best remedy known.

JOSEPH GLATFELTER.

Martin's Universal Purgative Pills.

IN offering these Pills to the public, we know there cannot be a better, or a more safe, easy or agreeable Purgative. They speedily remove all irritating matters retained in the bowels, or when the habitual alvine discharges are too tardy or insufficient for health, by their specific virtues they restore the secretions to a healthy action, and the blood to its natural purity. Read the following certificate:

UPPER HUNTING CREEK, Car. line Co., Md., Oct. 17, 1846.

Dr. Geo. T. Martin—Sir: Having been made acquainted with the composition of your valuable Pill, by yourself, some two or three years ago, I have used them freely in my private practice with entire success, and shall continue to do so as long as I may practice medicine; and I now take great pleasure in recommending such a Pill as yours to the public as a safe and efficient purgative in all cases where a purgative is necessary.

Yours with respect,
[Signed] JOHN F. BONN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by MARTIN & WHITELEY, at their Wholesale Drug Store, No. 48 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

☞ Also for sale by SHAW & GARDNER, Fayetteville; WILLIAM SHAW, Wilmington; and J. M. WHITE, Elizabethtown, Bladen Co.
October 26, 1848. 39-cowY

FEMALE SCHOOL.

HILLSBOROUGH N. C.

Mr. & Mrs. Burwell, Principals.

Miss KOLLOCH, Teacher of Drawing & French.
Mr. J. L. KERN, Teacher of Music.

THE Winter Session will open on the 10th of January, and close the last of May. The buildings have been enlarged and improved. There are a few vacancies, which can be secured by early application. Address Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', N. C.

Terms—Payable in advance:

Board and Tuition, per Session,	$67 50
Music on the Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument for practice,	5 00
Drawing and French, each	10 00

December 22, 1848. 47-3w

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silesia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
8-4 Muslin-de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black span Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, (some very fine) Silver Wreaths and Bonquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE.
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.
Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of Cumberland Academy hereby give notice, that the Institution under their care will be re opened for the reception of Scholars on Wednesday the 3d day of January next. Rev'd Simeon Colton, D. D. will still be in charge of the School as Principal, who will be provided with competent assistance.

Cumberland Academy is situated in the Northern part of Cumberland county, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Raleigh by Atkins's Ferry, and about midway from either place. The location is distinguished for health, surrounded by a good neighborhood, and is removed from the temptations often prevailing in large towns to the detriment of a School. The Trustees are in the process of erecting buildings, which they intend shall be competent to all the purposes of the kind of institution contemplated. It will also be furnished with such helps in the instruction as the character of the School may require. A new and commodious house for boarding is nearly completed, which, together with the buildings now ready, will furnish ample accommodations for such as may be disposed to attend the School. The boarding establishment will be under the direction of Mr. Hugh McLean, who with his mother, long acquainted with such business, will do every thing that can be reasonably expected to make the condition of their boarders comfortable.

The price of board, including washing and lodging, is six dollars per month. Students lodging in Academy buildings, will be charged for the use of rooms and furniture, one dollar and twenty-five cents per Quarter, or five dollars per annum. Other Students will be charged twenty-five cents per quarter, or one dollar per year, for contingencies.

Such as are attending to the Languages, and other higher branches, will be charged eight dollars per quarter, or thirty two per annum.

Such as attend to the different branches of English studies, the charge will be six dollars per quarter, or twenty-four dollars per annum.

For the Elementary branches in English, four dollars per quarter.

Tuition and Board to be paid in advance, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

The design of the Trustees in establishing this School is to provide a place where youth may be prepared for College, or fitted for business, under a good moral influence, or where there may be few temptations, and where they shall not be exposed to the evils often found to prevail in large and business places. The location, it is believed, will be peculiarly favorable for such as may wish to prepare for College; for such as wish to study, in order to qualify themselves for business; and where parents may place their sons under a supervision, and in circumstances such as may inspire a confidence that they will be trained to good moral habits, while the expenses are so low as to enable those of limited means to give their children a good education. The trustees having confidence in the teachers employed, and in the arrangement made for boarding, believe they may recommend the School to the patronage of the public, and trust that under a careful supervision, the Institution will become such as will meet the expectation of patrons, and gain a high place in public favor. They wish it to be understood, that the strictest attention will be paid to the moral culture of the pupils, and, in connection with this, the Bible will be made a part of the course of studies, and as far as practicable, a religious aspect will be given to the exercises of the School, while every thing inconsistent with a rigid moral character will be discountenanced.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't.
Cumberland county, Dec. 15, 1848. 46tf

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the hair; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee.
EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce
(As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth
Your daily pains: 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.
Sept. 18, 1848. 34-Y

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly belonging to the Estate of Thos. Hooper, situated on Person street, next above the Bank of Cape Fear. For terms, apply to W. A. Huske.
THOS. C. HOOPER.
Dec. 15, 1848. 46tf

PRESERVE THE UNION!

NEW GOODS,

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

W. B. & T. S. JORDAN

HAVING recently purchased the entire Lot and Store-house, extensively known as

McCALLUM'S STORE,

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are now permanently located at that place, where they intend carrying on the mercantile business more extensively than ever, having for their motto—"Rigid economy, with small profits—accommodation, with honest principles, and a *nimble sixpence, with punctual payments.*" They beg leave to return their sincere thanks to a generous public for the *distinguished* patronage already bestowed on them, hoping, by a judicious management, to merit a continuance of the same. They are now receiving direct from Charleston, the cheapest, best selected and most desirable Stock of Goods ever kept in this section of country, consisting as follows:

A varied assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' most approved Dress Goods, of the latest French, European, and Mexican styles and shades; together with some ten or twelve different styles of Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Hose; Ready-made Clothing, of good materials and insured workmanship, consisting of the latest cuts of Cloaks, Over-coats, Sack, Hunting and Dress Coats; Vests and Pantaloons, of every shape and grade.

Also, a general assortment of Glass, China, and Crockery Ware, some of which are in sets, and are unsurpassed for beauty.

Also, a very heavy stock of Groceries, comprising the various qualities of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Tea, Fish, Iron, Salt, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery in abundance.

Also, a judicious selection of Confectionery, of every description kept in a country store.

A general assortment of Bridles, Saddles, Martingales, Harness, Upper and Sole Leather.

They are also Agents for many of the PATENT MEDICINES now in use, noted for the cure of many diseases common in our climate.

All of the above goods they offer to the public *exceedingly low for cash,* or to punctual dealers, on time.

Then good people, far and near,
Who have your *wounds and coulds,*"
Come, there is nothing e'er to fear,
In looking at our goods.

McCallum's Store, Montgomery county, } 46-6w
Dec 8, 1848. }

VALUABLE LAND for sale.

BEING determined to remove to the West, I will sell on a credit of 12 and 18 months, at the Plantation on which I reside, 10 miles East of Carthage in Moore county, over 3000 acres of Land on the waters of Crain's Creek, and 2000 acres on the waters of Little River. The land on Crain's Creek is all adjoining, and will be sold in four different tracts. There is about 250 acres of fresh Land, in a high state of cultivation, suited to the culture of all kinds of Produce made in this section of the State. The Land is well timbered and well watered, with a very healthy situation and a good Stand for a Store. The tract on Little River is well timbered, suited for making lumber and turpentine, with two good mill seats on never failing streams, near enough to the River to send the lumber or timber to market.

Those wishing to purchase any of the above named Lands, would do well to come and see the land before the day of sale, which they can do by calling on the proprietor. The sale will commence on the 24th day of January 1849, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

At the same time and place, I will hire out 15 or 20 Likely Negroes, among them several mechanics.

I will sell at the same time several Horses and Stock of all kinds, House Furniture, Corn and Forage, and several other articles too tedious to mention.

DUGALD McDUGALD.
Moore county, Dec. 11, 1848. 46ts

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

ON Tuesday the 23d day of January next and days following, the Subscriber will sell at Auction, at the Court House in the town of Carthage, the following VALUABLE LAND and TOWN PROPERTY, belonging to the Estate of the late Col. William Hancock, dec'd, to-wit:

650 acres on the South side of Deep River, the late residence of the deceased, 150 acres of it in a high state of cultivation, well watered, and having on it a good dwelling house, outhouses of all kinds, offices, shops, a store house, tan-yard, and a Saw and Merchant grist mills, and a valuable toll bridge across Deep River. Several other tracts adjoining the above, valuable for timber and farming purposes, will be sold with the home plantation.

380 acres on the waters of Lick Creek; 5 lots in the town of Carthage, one of them having on it a new and handsome two story dwelling house, with basement finished in good style; with other necessary outhouses, and also a store house in good repair and conveniently situated for business.

410 acres in the immediate vicinity of Carthage, in separate tracts.

The lands on Deep River are fertile, and well suited to the growth of Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Oats; and with the Mills, present great inducements to those wishing to purchase a fine farm—and also for being situated at the proposed head of navigation of Deep River.

The Town property is valuable on account of the healthfulness of its location, and nearness to two fine Academies, Male and Female, where persons may educate their children at small expense. The above property will be sold on different credits;—terms made fully known on day of sale.

Also, at the same time and place, two or three Negroes will be sold for Cash.

The Subscriber is authorized to sell, on a credit of six and twelve months, at private sale, a three story brick building in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., situated on Hay street in the Brick Row. And if not disposed of previously, will sell the same at Auction, in the town of Fayetteville, on the 1st day of February next, at the door of said building.

Bond and approved sureties in all cases will be required of purchasers before the conveyance of title to said property.

NOAH RICHARDSON, Executor.
Dec. 5, 1848. 46ts

N. B. For any information wanting, address the subscriber at Carthage, or see him at home, nine miles West of Carthage.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a note made payable to William Simmons, of Montgomery County, N. C., by S. C. Bruce, John Morison, W. D. Dowd, and Noah Smitherman, for Nine hundred and fifty Dollars, dated 25th March, 1848, which note was fraudulently obtained, and the undersigned obligors are determined not to pay it.

S. C. BRUCE,
JOHN MORISON,
W. D. DOWD,
NOAH SMITHERMAN.
December 13th, 1848. 46-4w

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

Desirable Residence to Rent.

THE Subscriber will rent the place on which he now resides, on the Wilmington Road, 3 miles East of Fayetteville, having an excellent Grape Arbor on the premises. Possession given 1st January.
R. McNABB.
October 30, 1848. 39tf

JUST RECEIVED.

150 CASKS superior unslacked LIME. For sale by
H. LEETE.
Dec. 2, 1848. 35tf

CHEAP PAPERS.

RULED LETTER PAPER and Cap Paper at $1 50 " " " 4 pr. ream.
With a variety of papers of all kinds, of better qualities and higher prices, just received by
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 25, 1848.

BECKWITH'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by
SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Feb 14, 1848. 29f

Brilliant Lotteries

FOR JANUARY, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

2 Prizes of $30,000 each are

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class 12, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Jan'y 20, 1849.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000	are	$60,000
1 Prize of 30,000		
1 Prize of 12,000	are	24,000
1 Prize of 12,000		
1 Prize of 7,000	are	14,000
1 Prize of 7,000		
1 Prize of 5,000	are	10,000
1 Prize of 5,000		
1 Prize of 3,226	are	6,452
1 Prize of 3,226		

10 Prizes of 1,000, to Prizes of 1,000, 20 of 600, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes,		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto 25 Quarters,	32 50

$70,000 DOLLARS!

$30,000! $15,000!

15 Drawn Numbers out of 78.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
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A New, Curious, and Difficult Problem.—The Jackson, (Miss.) Southron, suggests that as soon as the newspapers decide the important question—"Who first nominated General Taylor?" they may then investigate the no less curious and difficult problem, as to the precise spot of the Globe on which the *first* drop fell in the memorable rain which produced the Great Deluge.

No Nonsense about her.—Millard Fillmore, Comptroller of the State of New York, and Vice President elect, has a daughter, a scholar at the State Normal School, Albany, who is qualifying herself to be a teacher of common schools.

New Mode of Lighting a Pipe.—We saw a few days since a laborer standing over a mortar bed in which lime was slacking, and pushing small pieces of paper into the steaming mass. We had known of houses fired by lime slacking, but supposed there was too much water and steam for it in this case. He succeeded, however, and we saw him take up a burning piece of paper and light his pipe, and put his hod on his shoulder and go about his work. Laboring men know more, oftentimes, of practical philosophy, than we give them credit for. We acknowledge a disposition to laugh at this man as guilty of an Irishism, but he had the better of us in the end.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The Heathen and the Publican.—There is a good deal of character in an anecdote just related to us of "an heathen man and a publican" in a down eastern region. A party of young men were "making merry in an upper room," when the landlord came up and said:—"Gentlemen, I wish you would make a little less noise here, for there is a man below who is very sick."

"Silence like a poultice came,
To heal the wounded ear,"

of the sick man for a while, but presently the frolicking was resumed. The landlord came up again, and said:—"Gentlemen, I wish you'd make a *leetle* less rackket; the man down stairs is dying." All was now still; when all at once the door was opened, and Boniface popped his head in to say:—"Go ahead now, gentlemen; make as much noise as you like. The man is dead!"—*Knickerbocker.*

The Cincinnati papers state that Mr. Hathaway, a wealthy resident of that city, has been declared by a commission de lunatico inquirendo, incompetent to manage his estate, which is landed, and valued at $750,000. It has accordingly passed into the hands of guardians for the benefit of his children. Mr. H. purchased this property in 1810 for $1,100!

MESSAGE

FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

Relative to the State's Rail Road Liabilities.

To the Senate of North Carolina:

In compliance with a series of Resolutions of the Senate, making various inquiries concerning the State's liabilities on account of the Wilmington and Raleigh, and Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Companies, and the payments from the Treasury on the same, as well as the loan contracted to repair the loss to the Road last named, from a destructive fire, since it has been the property of the State, and the suits pending for the State's indemnity against the Stockholders and bondsmen of the latter Company,—I have to report as follows:

1. From the Report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, transmitted to the Legislature on the 30th ult., it appears that "the amount of stock held by the State in the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company," is 6,000 shares of uncertain value, cost $600,000.

In my Message to the last Gen. Assembly, transmitted on the 17th of December, 1846, the State's responsibility for this Company is stated thus: "For the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company the State became surety by the act of 1840, for the sum of $300,000, payable in six annual instalments of $50,000 each, beginning on the 1st of January 1842 and ending the 1st of January 1847. The first of these instalments was paid by the Company. The second falling due the 1st January 1843, while the General Assembly was in session, and being apprised that the Company was unable to discharge it, they directed the Literary Board to invest $50,000 of its funds by purchasing the bonds, which constituted the evidence of this debt. These Bonds are still held as a part of the funds of the Board. But for the instalment, payable the 1st of January 1844, no provision was made, in the event of its falling on the State; which contingency happening, it was taken up by the Treasurer with the public funds, and that set of Bonds is now held at the Treasury." Of the remaining instalments, becoming due in 1845–6 and 7, no part of the principal debt has been discharged.—But by acts of the General Assembly passed at the two last sessions, other Bonds of like amounts, payable on the 1st of January in 1849–50 and 51, respectively, have been substituted in their stead. The company has regularly paid the interest on these bonds, both those held by the State, and individuals, and on all its other debts, and has now an application before the Legislature for a continuance to it of the State's credit, by an indorsement of bonds payable at a more distant day, in lieu of those just mentioned.

2. In my message heretofore transmitted, you were informed that on account of her suretyship for the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, the State is responsible for the sum of $500,000, on which the interest is to be paid semi-annually, and the principal at such time after the 1st day of January 1860, as the Legislature shall appoint; and for the further sum of $166,500, falling due in instalments of $30,000 each, on the 1st day of January in each year, from the present time until 1854.

The amounts heretofore paid for this Company, as furnished from the Treasury, and that which will become due on the 1st of January next, are stated thus:

Principal paid,	$120,000 00
Interest paid,	263,982 50
Total paid,	$383,982 50
Due 1st Jan'y—Principal,	$30,000 00
Interest,	19,995 00
	$49,995 00

The resolutions also request a statement "of the whole amount, the State may hereafter have to pay, as a stockholder and security for the said Railroad Companies" specifying the time said debts become due, and the interest likely to accrue thereon. With perfect deference to so enlightened an Assembly, this is an enquiry, which the Senate itself, and it alone, is competent to answer. It is stated in the message above mentioned, and has been so frequently reiterated in our public documents, as to have become a matter of general notoriety, that by far the largest part of the Railroad liabilities, that is to say, the debt of $500,000, has no fixed day for its liquidation, but is redeemable "at such time after the first day of January 1860, as the Legislature shall appoint;" until therefore your Honorable body shall determine the time for the payment of this debt and follow up this determination by such measures of Revenue and Finance, as will render it effectual, it is manifestly impossible for any other department of the Government to ascertain what sum will be necessary for its discharge. This inquiry therefore, is respectfully returned, to the end, that a basis may be furnished by the Senate, for the estimates required. After it shall have been decided at what period or periods these public liabilities shall be extinguished, and means shall have been provided equal to the end in view, the Executive will cheerfully prepare the statement desired, if requested.

In the mean time, it is perfectly obvious to all, that the longer the final day of payment is deferred, the greater will be the amount needed to effect it. It is necessary therefore, to address the attention of the Legislature to this important subject with earnestness, and without delay. For if it was an error of judgment in our predecessors to contract these liabilities, it will be even worse than that in us, to suffer the public faith to be tarnished by repudiation, or the debt to be magnified by an unnecessary accumulation of interest, in consequence of any failure to meet them, as becomes the character and interest of the State. An intelligent people, whilst they will examine with care the past pecuniary transactions of the State, are looking with perhaps even a deeper interest to the General Assembly, for measures which shall at once sustain the public credit, gradually diminish our debt, and so improve their condition, as to enable them to bear the increased demands of the Treasury with the least burden or inconvenience.

3. The authority under which the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad was conveyed in trust, to procure a loan of $25,000, in order to repair the damage of the fire in February last, and to save the Road from total ruin, is so plainly set forth in my former message, that I am at some loss how to construe the inquiry propounded on that subject. Presuming that it may be intended as a call for the proceedings of the Governor and Council in the matter referred to, I send herewith a printed copy of my message to that body, and of their resolution, in response thereto, marked A. The considerations involved in the proceeding are two-fold, namely:

1st. Whether a power to sell absolutely, includes a power to make a conditional sale to raise means for the preservation of the property.

2nd. Whether it is the duty of the Executive, by all the means committed to his hands, to take care of the public property, and prevent its destruction.

4. The amount, which may be realized from the suits now pending at the instance of the State, against the Stockholders and bondsmen of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, will depend, in the first place, upon the decision of the Court in favor of the State's recovery against the defendants; and if so, how far such recovery shall extend; and in the second, on the ability of the parties to satisfy such recoveries, if obtained. My argument in favor of her legal right to recover both the principal and the interest, which she has paid or shall pay, to the amount of stock held or bond given by each defendant, will be found in my message to the last General Assembly among your records, and I can add nothing new on that point. Some of these parties since their obligations were contracted, have become insolvent; but how many, I have no means of judging other than those which are open to the general observation of the community. If therefore these suits shall not be compromised as recommended by me heretofore, but shall be prosecuted to Judgment, the Judiciary only can determine, how much shall be recovered, against each person concerned in the great multitude of defendants, and the process of execution will ascertain his ability to pay. The public interests, meanwhile, are in the hands of able counsel, who will doubtless do them justice.

5. The Resolutions are accompanied by a preamble, indicating that the information sought by them, is desired in connexion with the plans of Internal Improvement, which I have heretofore recommended for your adoption; and therefore suggest a few thoughts, as to our proper policy

time and expense spared in travelling, which is probably not equal so far as our own citizens are concerned, to the diminution on transportation; but in our contemplations of this subject, we must bear in mind, that if these Rail Roads shall cease to operate, and the people in their neighborhood shall be driven back to the old modes of conveyance, that the change will be equal to the imposition upon them, of a tax of certainly Eighty, and perhaps not less than One Hundred Thousand Dollars, per year.

Such is the inducement to sustain these Roads, even though unproductive as stocks. If it be possible to render them profitable to the State, as a proprietor, while they thus promote the interest of the citizen, in their region of country, it is surely a consummation most devoutly to be wished.—And if this can be accomplished, as I have endeavored to demonstrate, by extending a new Railroad through the very heart of our territory, from Raleigh by Salisbury to Charlotte, with provisions for connecting with lateral Roads, from Raleigh to Goldsboro', and from some place East of the Yadkin to Fayetteville, or other point on Cape Fear River, and with Turnpikes from the country farther West than Salisbury—thus forming a bond of union between all sections of the State, and giving to the people who now labor under the greatest embarrassments, all the facilities of Rail Road transportation—we have every motive to undertake it without delay.

And although the objection may at first view appear feasible, that in the present state of our Finances, no new liability should be incurred, yet it vanishes at once, when we consider the great objects to be attained. Economy is a cardinal virtue, in Sates or individuals, but parsimony is as often mischievous as prodigality. One of the best modes of insuring the payment of debts and of rendering the operation easy to the debtor, is to *increase his ability to pay*. Every work of improvement, judiciously located and constructed, has the immediate effect, by lowering transportation, to raise the price of produce in the interior, and to cheapen the price of goods carried there for consumption.—Give to your farmer then, the facility to get 25 cents more on every bushel of wheat, corn or potatoes, that he may raise for sale, and to carry off hundreds of bushels that now rot, or are wasted for want of transportation—enable him at the same time to save only one dollar on every sack of salt that he uses, and so on the other articles that he sells or buys, and you will enable him, *even by the most* rigorous modes of taxation, to pay off the debt you now owe in due time, and without inconvenience. Convince him that these facilities may be had at a reasonable cost, (perhaps so far as he is concerned, for no more than the increased price which he would obtain on the crop of a single year,) and that one great cause why he is less prosperous than the people in many other States, and than he himself was in former years, is that men engaged in precisely similar pursuits with himself in these States, and who labored under like disadvantages, now get their crops to market, and their supplies from thence, for a fourth or a tenth of what *they* paid formerly, and *he* pays now. Convince him of this, and he will at once perceive, that as the cotton planter who should pick by hand, could not compete with his neighbor who uses the invention of the Gin, so neither can the wagon and team over distant and ruinous roads, bear any comparison in cheapness and despatch, with steam carriage on land or water; and if it be at all practicable, within the compass of our means, he will not only sanction measures for the provision of such facilities here, but will demand why they were not adopted. If he looks abroad to other States, Massachusetts, New York or Georgia, for example, he will find that they had as great distances, and as difficult obstructions to overcome in the construction of their public works, as any which lie in our way. But with a sagacious and intrepid statesmanship, they looked through the primitive and disadvantageous condition of their country then, to what it would be in its present improved state; calculated the cost of their works, and their value when completed; borrowed money for the purpose on cheap terms and long credits; expended it judiciously and economically, always sustaining their credit by punctuality to their engagements; and the result has been as a monied operation merely, that their cost is likely to be borne and paid off in due time, by the works themselves, whilst they have renewed the face of the country, "making glad its waste places, and causing the wilderness to blossom as the rose."

If the present Legislature shall confer on their constituents similar advantages, by the adoption of similar means, and thus place them on an equality with the people of these States, whom they must meet as competitors in the markets of the world; or even if they shall put the 400,000 people of the interior on an equal footing with those on the navigable waters of Roanoke and Cape Fear, and along the lines of our present Railroads, on whom the State has conferred her patronage heretofore, while they revive and make profitable our present Railroad property, either by the plans I have suggested, or others, they will have entitled themselves to the lasting gratitude of the people, and will enable them to mount up, "as on Eagles' wings," to a prosperity unknown in our past annals; and in which any expense properly attached to the undertaking, will be borne cheerfully and thankfully.

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
December 23d, 1848.

Gen. Taylor's Age.—The N. Orleans Picayune sets this mooted question at rest in the following paragraph:

"We perceive in many of the papers a statement that Gen. Taylor is but fifty-eight years of age. This is not correct. We had it from the General himself that he was "sixty-four."

Gold Diggers.—The Washington Globe has another interesting letter from San Francisco, confirming the motley, desperate, and careless character of those collected in the California gold region. One passage in the letter we have read with much regret, which is:

"Every man engaged in hunting gold, and every one that visits the gold region, goes armed to the teeth. Scenes of violence occur; there is no security for life or property, &c.

GOV. MANLY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Senate and
of the House of Commons:

In entering upon the duties of the high station to which I have been called, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to tender to you, and to our common constituents, my thanks for the distinction conferred upon me; and to express my own patriotic pride in being deemed worthy of filling the Chief Magistracy of my native State.

To be elevated to the highest office within their gift, by a people justly renowned for public virtue and social order, for uncompromising devotion to the supreme Union, and an habitual respect for the supremacy of the laws; to wear the mantle of such patriots as Caswell, Nash, Burke, Jenston and Davie, might well satisfy a loftier ambition than mine.

It will not be expected that so near the termination of your session, I shall present to your consideration any specific scheme of policy.

The distinguished gentleman I am about to succeed, has discharged that duty with a zeal and ability that the most patriotic and gifted of his successors in coming time will commend and admire.

Whilst, then, I make no specific proposition for the future, I may be permitted, I trust, on this first day of the natural and political year, surrounded by the Executive, the Legislative, and the Supreme Judicial Functionaries of the Commonwealth; having testified my devotion to the State by an appeal to the highest sanctions of our religion, to bestow one thought upon the past.

There is no heart so cold as not to consider it meet and proper at this time, in this place, and under these circumstances, to acknowledge with devout gratitude the goodness of God, to thank Him for the multiplied blessings conferred upon our country, and earnestly to supplicate a continuance of His favors.

We have, most truly, just cause to be thankful—thankful for our country, her climate and her soil—thankful for her Institutions, and for the law-abiding hearts of our people.

Prominent among the events of the year that has just closed, is the great political Revolution through which we have passed. I allude to it *here* in no spirit of vain glory and exultation at a Party triumph. God forbid that, on an occasion like this, our hearts should swell with any other emotion than love for our country, our common country, our whole country.

In the formation of the Federal constitution, there was no subject of such anxious and painful consideration as the arrangement of the Executive department. The elective monarchies of the old world had proved the most defective of all systems of government. Many virtuous and able Statesmen feared that any scheme by which the chief Executive Magistrate should be chosen at brief intervals must produce universal tumult and confusion, and prove eminently wanting in stability and security.

The most ardent and confident advocates of Republican governments, regarded it as the pivot on which the success or failure of our great experiment in political science was to turn. Nor did the success which marked every step of our National progress in its early career, serve to dispel their gloomy apprehensions.

The illustrious Chief to whom was first committed the helm of State, can scarcely be regarded as having passed through *the process of election*. His great qualities and eminent services, had elevated him above all competition. He, and he only, without compeer, was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The problem remained to be solved, could our Institutions withstand the shock of popular elections, occurring at stated intervals? Would not the difficulties increase as our population multiplied and our boundaries extended?

With each successive trial, the hopes of the friends of free government have grown brighter and stronger.

The History of the Seventh of November 1848 will, it is believed, go far to settle this question.

That three millions of Freemen, the proprietors of as many millions of square miles, between the rising and the setting sun, should calmly and intelligently record their verdict upon the great issues submitted to them, is a more stupendous miracle in political science, than even the wonderful agency in Physics, by which this verdict was transmitted in a like interval from the extremities to the heart of this extended Country.

Since the world began, where but *here* in this glorious Union, are *peaceful Revolutions* witnessed?—Whilst other Nations are agitated and convulsed, and the high places of power approached only through the battle field, *here alone* do one set of Rulers give way to another without resistance; and the policy of to-day quietly upturns that of yesterday by the peaceful magic of the ballot Box.—Though all this may have aroused the elements of Party spirit, and excited the popular mind by intellectual conflicts for the mastery; though badges and banners proclaim the ardor of contending hosts; in one short day, without tumult or bloodshed, the struggle is ended.

The next witnesses the cordial salutations of the victors and the vanquished. All is calm; and that civil spectacle exhibited, sublime and inimitable, of an almost universal submission to the will of the majority.

What can better illustrate the consummate wisdom of our Institutions or the benign influence of that spirit breathed into them by the foresight and patriotism of our ancestors? May this spirit be ever cherished and perpetuated by the virtuous energy and intelligence of our people.

Let it be remembered by the *unsuccessful Party* in the recent Presidential election, that the triumph of their opponents was the triumph of brethren and not of foes; and that a factious opposition *now* will bring them in conflict with that "fundamental and vital principle of republicanism, an absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority." And let it be borne in mind by the *successful Party*, that with us it was a contest of principles and not for the paltry rewards and trappings of office. That our political opponents are not to be regarded as a conquered enemy to be crushed beneath the heel of power—but as countrymen bound in the same destiny with ourselves—joint inheritors and owners of a common government—copartners in the same great charter that guaranties justice and equal rights to all—in a word, *Our Fellow Citizens.*

In the important prerogative of Legislation, the Executive branch of our State Government is wholly excluded.

Our early history exhibits on every page, the clearest evidence that no Colony under the dominion of the Mother Country was misgoverned and oppressed to an equal extent with North Carolina. Hence, as a natural consequence, no one of our State Constitutions furnishes such marked proof of the jealousy of Executive power. The Governor possesses neither an initiatory nor veto authority in legislation—and the mere privilege of recommendation has been assumed and sanctioned by usage, in imitation of the course under the Federal Constitution, rather than derived from any provision in our own.

I may be allowed, however, to remind your honorable body, that the very object and purpose for which our constituents have clothed *you* with the law-making power is, that you will exercise it for their good—for the improvement of their condition, intellectual and physical;—for the development of the resources of the State; the increase of her revenue commensurate with the wants of the Treasury and the maintenance of the public credit;—for perfecting the system of Education among the people, and extending all prudent and practical help in aid of the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of our State.

To stand still amidst the improvements which aggrandize and enrich our sister States, *is to recede.*

To gaze with wonder on the achievements of others, and ignobly do nothing for ourselves, will surely incur the guilt of the unprofitable servant that buried his talent.

The people of the State, generous and confiding, expect you to do something on these subjects, and will sustain your honest efforts.

Let then, I pray you, the mere stratagems, and schemes of party, be stifled by the voice of patriotism which is calling you to action—and let the point of emulation be, who shall go farthest in that true "*progress*" which improves, and exalts a State.

To these sentiments, awakened by the occasion which has brought us together, I have only to add, in conclusion, that with a firm reliance upon that Being who is Supreme over all, I assume with humility, the obligations imposed upon me by the Constitution and the Laws—and in their faithful discharge, according to the best of my skill and ability, I will consult the best interest, the dignity and the honor of North Carolina.

The Southerner.—This journal, formerly published weekly in Richmond, Va., has commenced a *Daily* publication.

North Carolina Legislature.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1849.

After some discussions sprung up by Mr. Conner, with respect to the vote by which the insane Hospital bill was passed on Saturday, and upon his motion for an amendment to the Journal, Mr. Patterson moved to lay the motion on the table. On this question Mr. Conner called for the Yeas and Nays, which were taken as follows: Yeas 26, Nays 19. So the motion did not prevail.

Mr. Moye then moved that the vote by which said bill was passed be reconsidered; which was negatived by yeas and nays as follows: Yeas 21, Nays 23.

Mr. Woodfin, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to bail, with amendments, and recommended it passage.

Mr. Smith introduced a bill to amend an act passed at the last Session entitled an act to raise a public revenue. Read the first time.

Mr. Albright, a resolution calling for information from the Comptoller, in regard to Cherokee Boads and the Cherokee Lands.

Mr. Ashe, a bill to locate the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity.

The bill to authorize the late Sheriffs of Craven and Anson to collect arrears of taxes, passed its third reading.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Senate, according to the joint agreement, of the two Houses, proceeded to attend the Inauguration of Governor MANLY in the Commons Hall.

When the ceremony was concluded, the Senators returned to their Chamber, and the Speaker resumed the Chair.

The resolution in relation to the Colonial and Revolutionary History of the State was then taken up and considered.

Mr. Shepard moved to amend the resolution in the appropriation, by striking out $600, and inserting $1000, which prevailed. The resolution then passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Mebane moved to take up the bill for the improvement of Cape Fear and Deep Rivers—Carried. The bill passed its 3d reading.

Mr. Mebane introduced a bill to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Alamance. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Griggs introduced a bill to exempt Commissioned officers from working on Public Roads. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Steele, from the Committee on Military affairs, reported unfavorably to a bill to amend the 3d Section of the 73d Chapter of Revised Statutes. On motion of Mr. McCleese, the bill was indefinitely postponed.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 2.

Mr. Washington introduced a bill to amend an Act entitled an Act to make Real Estate Assets. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Miller, a bill to amend the 4th Sect. of the 65th Ch. Rev. Stat. Same reference.

Mr. Drake, a bill to empower single Justices of the Peace, to tax prosecutors on State Warrants, for the payment of cost in certain cases. Same reference.

Mr. Albright, a bill to provide for the transfer of the Internal Improvement fund to the Public Treasury, which passed its first reading.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business, being the Resolution of Mr. Berry, calling for certain information in relation to Internal Improvements, and the liabilities of the State therefor, &c., which, after undergoing various amendments, and especially striking out the Preamble, were passed, 41 to 5, (the mover, Mr. Berry, voting against them.)

Mr. Albright, from the Committee appointed to superintend the election for four Trustees of the University, reported that Mr. Dobbin was duly elected, and no one else had a majority.

The bill to provide for the payment of the debts of the State to the Bank of Cape Fear and Bank of the State, and other liabilities for endorsement for the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, &c., was read the 2d time, amended, on motion of Mr. Shepard, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer, the bill was then read the third time.

Mr. Thompson, of Wake, moved to lay the bill on the table, which motion was rejected by a large majority. The bill then passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker announced the Select Committee on the Granville Savings' Association, viz: Messrs. Cannady, Skinner, Dobbin, and Hargrave.

Mr. Mebane announced to the House the arrival of Hamilton C. Jones, member from Rowan, elected in the place of Jno. W. Ellis.

Mr. Jones was then invited to the Clerk's desk, and after being duly qualified, took his seat.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill in relation to foreign made vehicles—the question being on the motion of Mr. Wadsworth to refer the bill to Committee on Finance—which did not prevail.

Mr. Wadsworth moved to amend by striking out $1000 and insert $50. Carried.

The bill then passed its 3d reading.

The order of the day, the bill for the more certain and speedy administration of justice, was next taken up. Mr. Barringer addressed the House at considerable length in support of the bill, and Messrs. Leach of Davidson and Hayes opposed its passage.

Mr. Mebane advocated the bill and replied to some of the objections offered by the gentlemen who had preceded him.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting the resignation of Judge Moore.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Mebane moved to take up the unfinished business, viz: The Judiciary bill.

The question before the House being on the amendment proposed by the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Mebane addressed the House in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Hicks and Mr. Satterthwaite advocated the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. Mebane offered a substitute for the amendment, providing for the election of Judges hereafter to be made.

Mr. Paine spoke at some length, in support of the bill, and was followed by Mr. McDowell of Iredell, on the same side of the question.

Mr. Mebane withdrew the amendment offered by him.

Mr. Spivey offered an amendment to come in after the 3d section, to allow all persons, who have been admitted to practice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to practice in the Superior Courts. Rejected

The question was then taken on the 1st amendment of the committee, and it was adopted—The 2d amendment was also adopted.

Mr. Hayes offered an amendment to the 5th section of the bill, to except the County of Cherokee.

Mr. Ballard addressed the House in opposition to the bill—and was followed by Mr. Jones of Rowan in support of the bill. Mr. Leach of Davidson spoke against the passage of the bill. Mr. Barringer having been alluded to by Mr. Leach, replied briefly to some of his remarks.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, 1849.

Mr. Patterson, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, reported the bill to clear out Lumber River.

Mr. Daniel presented a bill to amend the Act for a re-assessment of the lands of the State. Referred.

The Senate concurred in a proposition from the House to proceed to the election of three Trustees of the University.

The Senate took up, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Patterson in the Chair—the special order—being the bill to incorporate the North Carolina Railroad Company.

After a number of slight amendments, Mr. Bower moved to strike out the 5th Section of the bill.

Mr. Shepard, on behalf of the Committee, proceeded to address the Senate, in explanation of the general character of the bill. This Speech was characterized by great plainness in its demonstrations, and ability.

The motion of Mr. Bower was then rejected.

On motion of Mr. Halsey, the Committee rose and reported progress, and then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Atkin, of Buncombe, obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the Session, on account of ill health.

Mr. Williams, of New Hanover, moved to take up the bill providing for a re-assessment of lands. Carried.

Mr. Stevenson offered an amendment by adding the County of Greene. Adopted.

Mr. Williams offered an amendment, which was also adopted.

Mr. Wooten an amendment to add the County of Lenoir. Adopted.

On this question there was a discussion participated in by the following gentlemen:

Messrs. Williams of New Hanover, Stevenson, Dobbin, Caldwell, Stanly, Barringer, Satterthwaite and Taylor.

Mr. Cherry moved to amend by adding the County of Bertie. Mr. Hayman by adding Beaufort, and Mr. Wadsworth by adding Caldwell County. Rejected. The bill as amended passed its 2d reading.

Mr. Williams moved to take up and consider the bill to establish the Bank of Fayetteville. Carried.

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford moved to amend the bill by striking out $300,000 and insert $800,000. Adopted.

Mr. Dobbin offered several amendments which were adopted.

The bill, as amended, passed its 2d reading by a vote of 81 in the affirmative to 27 in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Jones of Rowan, the bill was put upon its 3d reading.

Mr. Mebane moved to strike out the word "equivalent" and insert "specie"—rejected. The bill passed its 3d reading.

Mr. McIntosh, from the committee to superintend the election of Trustees, reported that Mr. Hassell was the only one of the candidates who had received a majority of all the votes.

Mr. Miller moved to take up the bill to establish the county of Lafayette. Lost.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting resignations of Justices of the Peace, which on motion was sent to the Senate.

Mr. Dobbin moved to take up the Resolutions in lieu of Mr. Steele's resolutions—carried.

Mr. D. moved to strike out the word "alarm."

Before the question was taken, the Speaker announced the time for taking a recess

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was entirely consumed by a discussion on the substitute proposed by the committee in place of Mr. Steele's Resolutions—which was participated in by Messrs. Stanly, Rayner, Dobbin, Steele, Stevenson and others.

The vote was taken on each Resolution separately, and each passed by a large majority.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 4.

Mr. Walker from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported the bill to repeal the act to establish the County of Polk, and recommended its passage—lies over.

Mr. Joyner, from the Joint Select Committee on Swamp Lands, reported a bill concerning the President and Directors of the Literary Fund. Read first time.

Mr. Murchison introduced a bill to provide for clearing out Big Rockfish Creek, &c. Referred.

Mr. Lane, a bill to incorporate the town of Ashboro', in Randolph.

Mr. Shepard a bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Mutual Insurance Company, of North Catolina.

The Senate then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Patterson in the chair, and took up the bill to incorporate the North Carolina Railroad Company, and for other purposes. Several amendments were then proposed and adopted.

Mr. Gilmer proposed to strike out "two millions" and insert "three" in the 30th line of the 14th section, and to alter other provisions of the bill so as to accord with making the capital Stock of the Company three millions. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Gilmer then moved another amendment, to the effect, that, in certain circumstances, the Treasurer should be authorized to subscribe one and a half Millions, giving the State two thirds of the Capital Stock. The amendment was rejected.

The Committee then rose, and reported the bill to the House, with the amendments, which were agreed to.

Mr. Bower moved to amend the bill by striking out the fifth section; and called for the Ayes and Nays.

We consider this as a test question, so far as the Senate is concerned.

The motion was supported in Speeches by Messrs. Bower and Walker.

Mr. Patterson asked to be excused from voting, which was granted. Mr. Hawkins was also excused.

Mr. Walker here made another Speech, and Mr. Shepard followed against Mr Bower's motion.

Mr. Bethel moved that the bill and amendment be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Woodfin argued against this motion, and was followed by Mr. Ashe.

After which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr Regan introduced a bill to prevent the sale of spiritous liquors in the vicinity of Floral College. Referred to Committee on Private bills.

Mr. Ferebee introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of a Medical Board in North Carolina, which, on motion of Mr. F., was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Coffield introduced a bill to amend an act to alter the mode of electing Wardens of the poor. Referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Skeen introduced a bill to incorporate the Deep River Manufacturing Company, which passed its 1st reading.

Mr. Mebane introduced a bill for the better regulation of practice in Superior Courts. Referred to committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Foy introduced a bill to repeal in part an act relating to Superior Courts in the 2d Judicial District, and the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. Referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Bregden introduced a bill to amend the 2d Section of 67th Chapter of Revised Statutes.

Mr. Person, of Moore, moved to take up the bill to extend the time of perfecting titles of lands heretofore entered. Carried.

The bill passed its 2d reading, and on motion of Mr. Person, was put upon its 3d reading.

Mr. Hicks moved to amend by striking out 1851 and inserting 1850. Lost. The bill passed its 3d reading.

Mr. Paine reported a substitute for the bill to consolidate various acts for the benefit of poor debtors, and recommended its passage.

The Speaker announced the arrival of the time for recess

EVENING SESSION.

The Speaker stated that the question before the House was the bill in favor of poor debtors. The bill, as amended, passed 2d reading.

Mr. Paine, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably to the bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Alamance. Mr. Mebane and Mr. Jones addressed the House upon the bill. Passed 2d reading.

Mr. Paine reported favorably to the bill providing for amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. Rayner moved to make it the order of the day for Tuesday at 12 o'clock. Carried. Mr. R. moved also to make a bill introduced by him in relation to the same subject, the order of the day for the same time. Carried.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency, Gov. Manly, in compliance with the Act of Assembly on that subject, has appointed the following gentlemen his Aids-de-Camp, who are commissioned and entitled to the rank of Colonel, viz:

John Hargrove, of Granville.
John A. Lillington, of Davie.
Martin W. Leach, of Randolph.
John Winslow, of Cumberland.

Gov. Manly has appointed Dr. Langdon Cheves Manly, of this City, his Private Secretary.—*Raleigh Register.*

New Episcopal Church.—The interesting ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Episcopal Church now under process of erection in our City, was performed on Thursday evening last, by the Rt. Rev'd Bishop Ives. The impressive exercises of the occasion were enhanced in solemnity by a most excellent discourse from that distinguished Prelate.—*Ral. Reg.*

A Gift for Mr. Morse.—Was entered at the Boston Custom House, on Tuesday, a gold broach, studded with diamonds—a present from the Sultan of Turkey to Mr. Morse in honor of the electric telegraph. The duties amounted to $120.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Members of Congress from the western and north-western States, are constantly introducing bills into the national legislature, for grants or donations of public lands, to build railroads, cut canals, or endow Colleges within the States which they respectively represent: and these bills, we believe, rarely fail to get through the two Houses of Congress, and receive the approving signature of the President.—This may all be well enough, for aught that we know; but are not the old Atlantic States as much entitled as any other members of the confederacy to an equitable portion of these lands? If it is just and right to give them to the new States for these purposes, can it be wrong to give them to the old States for the same purposes? We need railroads, and canals, and educational funds, as well as others; and shall we consent to let our entire patrimony be taken from us without retaining any portion of it for own uses? North Carolina is a joint-tenant of these lands with the other States of this Union: shall the joint-tenancy be destroyed by a partition amongst the others and she get no part whatever of the property? She once owned a large domain of rich and fertile land. She ceded it to the general Government for the benefit of all the States. Now she is poor and needy, and a reciprocation of her liberality would be most opportune to her necessities: yet common justice is denied to her! While others, who never gave any thing to the government, receive large donations of the public property, she gets nothing! Is this right? We deny that it is. We go for justice—for an equal participation of benefits: and if others, already enjoying the advantages of transportation by water, and Schools and Colleges in abundance, are to have donations of public lands to secure a still greater augmentation of these blessings amongst them, why may not North Carolina also have an occasional section set apart to endow her Colleges and open markets to her citizens? We should like to hear from the Press on this subject. We should think that they would be equally as well employed in urging the just claims of the State to a part of this great national estate as in squabbling over party politics, that profit so few of them any thing.

N. C. Argus.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

Charleston District—S. W. CAPERS, P. E.
Charleston—W. M. Wightman, Editor S. C. Advocate.
Cumberland St. Church—Whitefoord Smith.
Trinity—C. H. Pritchard.
Bethel—J. A. Porter.
St. James's—A. G. Stacy.
Black Swamp Ct.—W. H. McSwain, Thomas Mitchell.
Savannah River Mission, (one to be supplied)—H. F. Porter.
Colleton Neck Mission—Joseph Warnock.
Walterboro' Ct.—A. W. Walker, A. J. Meynardi.
Combahee and Ashepoo Missions—J. R. Coburn, J. O. A. Creitzberg.
Orangeburg Ct.—W. G. Conner.
Cypress Ct.—W. C. Kirkland, G. W. Moore.
Cooper River Ct.—J. W. Kelly.
Pon Pon Mission—S. P. Taylor.
Cooper River Mission—T. E. Ledbetter.
Beaufort and Prince William Miss.—D. D. Cox, I. A. Johnson.
Edisto, Jehosse, and Fenwick Islands—C. Wilson, M. L. Banks.

Cokesbury District—W. A. GAMEWELL, P. E.
Edgefield Ct.—W. P. Monzon, A. L. Smith.
Cokesbury Ct.—C. A. Crowell, J. T. Munds.
Pickens Ct.—R. P. Franks.
Paris Mountain Ct.—D. W. Seal.
Pendleton Ct.—Miles Puckett.
Greenville Station—S. M. Green
Greenville Ct.—A. B. McGilvray, J. A. Finger.
Union Ct.—S. Townsend, H. C. Parsons.
Laurens Ct.—Z. W. Barnes.
Newberry—P. G. Bowman, S. H. Dunwody.
Mount Zion Miss.—L. Scarborough.

Columbia District—N. TALLY, P. E.
Columbia—J. Stacy, J. T. Wightman.
Columbia Ct.—D. Derrick.
Barnwell Ct.—R. J. Boyd, A. H. Harmon.
Graniteville Mission—H. M. Mood.
Camden—W. T. Capers.
Santee—W. S. Haltom.
Sumterville—J. H. Zimmerman.
Darlington—C. S. Walker, T. J. Cauthen.
Lancaster—D. McDonald.
Winnsboro'—S. Leard, J. W. J. Harris.
Wateree Miss.—D. G. McDaniel, E. L. King.
Congaree Miss.—W. Martin.
St. Matthews' Miss.—Williamson Smith.

Wilmington District—C. BETTS, P. E.
Wilmington—W. Crook, S. H. Brown.
Smithville—J. R. Pickett, W. M. Lee.
Cape Fear Miss.—M. C. Turrentine.
Conwayborough Ct.—To be supplied.
Georgetown—A. M. Creitzberg.
Black River—J. H. Chandler, Jo. Parker.
Black River Miss.—M. Cady, H. A. Bass.
Marion Ct.—A. McCorquidale, J. P. Hughes.
Bladen Ct.—Wm. H. Flemming, P. W. McDaniel.
Waccamaw—J. A. Minick, A. Ervin.
Sampit Miss.—W. Carson.
Santee Miss.—L. M. Little

Fayetteville District—WM. BARRINGER, P. E.
Fayetteville—D. J. Simmons
Fayetteville Ct.—S. Jones.
Bennettsville—J. W. Wightman.
Cheraw—T. S. Daniel.
Chesterfield—W. L. Pegues.
Wadesborough—J. H. Wheeler, J. A. Mood.
Albemarle—A. Nettles.
Rockingham—M. A. McBibben.
Montgomery—J. M. Bradley.
Deep River—T. W. Postell.
Cheraw Mission—W. J. Jackson.
Society Hill Miss.—C. McLeod.

Lincolnton District—A. M. FOSTER, P. E.
Charlotte—P. A. M. Williams, T. M. Farrow.
Concord—W. C. Patterson.
Lincolnton—C. Murchison.
Pleasant Grove—W. C. Clarke.
Yorkville—P. R. Hoyle.
Spartanburg—H. H. Durant, A. P. Martin.
Rutherford—S. D. Laney.
Catawba—A. P. Avant.
Shelby—J. L. Shuford.
Morganton—H. E. Ogburn.
Lenoir—F. P. Kistler.

Agent for American Bible Society—H. A. C. Walker.
President of Greensborough Female College—A. M. Shipp.
Next Conference to be held at Camden, S. C.

Silver Pitchers.—A pair of richly wrought Silver Pitchers, intended to be presented to Col. Robert T. Paine, by a number of the citizens of Wilmington, have been for some days exhibited at the Jewelry Store of Mr. Thomas W. Brown. A committee of gentlemen will shortly visit Raleigh to make the presentation on behalf of the donors.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

New Years Day, in Washington.—The Intelligencer says that yesterday was observed as a holyday in Washington.

The Mansion of the President, being open to the visits of his fellow-citizens on the occasion, was thronged at an early hour, and received many visiters of both sexes. The house next most visited was that of the illustrious and venerable Mrs. Madison. A number of other private houses were thrown open, and reciprocal kindness and cheerfulness generally characterized the greetings of the season.

FOREIGN.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The French Presidential Election—Election of Louis Napoleon—Flight of the Pope.

The steamer Europa arrived at New York on the 31st ult., after a passage of fifteen days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th.

France.—Paris, Thursday, Dec. 14.—Up to this date tranquility continues. Louis Napoleon has been elected President. The election returns show a majority in favor of Prince Louis similar in proportion to those already announced. Prince Louis proposes to raise General Cavaignac to the rank of Marshal of France.

A well-informed Paris paper says, so far as we can judge from the incomplete returns that arrive to us from the Departments, the suffrages were divided in the following proportions: Louis Napoleon, 66 per cent.; Cavaignac, 21 per cent.; Ledru Rollin, 6 per cent.; Raspail, 4 per cent.; Lamartine, 3 per cent.

It is calculated that the commissioners who have been appointed to examine the votes will have concluded their labors on Monday next, and that the National Assembly will on Wednesday proclaim the President of the Republic We shall then, it is hoped, feel really assured of a period of tranquility and repose.

Iceland.—Profound tranquility continues. Duffy is now the only remaining prisoner in Newgate. His trial commenced on Thursday. The agitation in favor of restoring the Irish Parliament makes no progress.

Prussia.—In Prussia a mighty change has come over both the people and the court. The King has promulgated a constitution of the most liberal character, embracing all the guaranties for religious liberty. The King has issued a decree dissolving the Assembly, but the Chambers are convoked to meet in Berlin on the 26th of Feb.

A modification of the Brandenburg Ministry has taken place, but the King seems to be now resolute to enforce obedience to the laws. The Prince of Prussia has proceeded to Olmutz, and every thing tends to prove that a very good understanding has grown up between the Austrian and Prussian Courts.

Austria.—The military executions for political offences still continue. The Emperor, by a decree, dated the 2d of December, has abdicated the throne in favor of his nephew, the father of Francis Joseph, now the new Emperor, having joined in the act of renunciation. The new Ministry, by their President, in a speech, declared their course of policy. The address of the Emperor contains pledges to maintain the liberty of the Empire.

Italy.—The revolution in the city of Rome has terminated in the flight of the Pope from his dominions, and the head of the Roman Catholic Church, one of the most popular and patriotic Princes that ever ascended the Papal throne, is now an exile and a wanderer. After the scene described in our last, the Pope remained a prisoner in his palace, in the Quirinal, protected from personal danger by the direct intervention of M. de Harcourt, the French Ambassador. The Pope, on fleeing from Rome, took refuge in Naples, and was under the protection of the King. Rome continues tranquil. The Pope refuses to go to France. He has signed a protest, declaring all the late acts null and void.

THE MARKETS.—LIVERPOOL, Dec 15.

In the cotton market, there continues great activity, and the large business transacted is giving general confidence in the article. There is an active business in fair Uplands and most kinds of American, at the full prices of the day. Fair Uplland and Mobile are quoted at 4¼d, and fair N. Orleans at 4¼d. With these quotations for American cotton, and an increasing market, the political disturbances on the continent seem to have lost their influence upon our market. 14,000 American and 1,240 Surats have been taken on speculation, and 1,750 American and 300 Surat for export. The sales of the week amount to 55,620 bales.

The new President of France is the son of Louis Bonaparte, formerly King of Holland, and brother of the Emperor, and Hortense Beauharnois, daughter of the Empress Josephine by her first marriage. He made a chimerical attempt some years since to overturn the Gov't of Charles X. but was captured and imprisoned in the Fortress of Ham, where he beguiled the hours of his confinement in writing a work on Artillery, which was afterwards published, and reputed to possess considerable merit. He is about forty years of age, unmarried, and is said to be of fair business capacity.

BOSTON, Jan. 2, 1849.

Peter C. Brooks, the wealthiest landholder in New England, and father-in-law of Edward Everett, died last night. His fortune is estimated at between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000.

In the special Congressional election held yesterday, Dan'l P. King, Whig, was re elected in the 2d District In the 5th, Allen, freesoil, is undoubtedly elected over Charles Hudson, Whig, the present member—the Democrats voted the freesoil ticket *en masse*. In the 8th, Fowler, Whig, is elected. In the 4th, Palfrey, freesoil, fails of an election by 400 votes.

The Washington National Monument.—Since the closing of the masonry work of the foundations of this great structure, and securing the work from injury during the winter months, the marble blocks have been put upon the bankers to be cut, preparatory to being set in the spring, in rearing the obelisk which is to surmount these foundations. Some of these marble blocks measure thirty cubic feet, and are pure white, without a discoloring vein. Its effect in mass will be splendid, and, when meeting the sun's rays, brilliant to the eye. The foundations for this marble pillar are of solid masonry, eighty-one feet square at the base, and twenty-four feet high—seventeen feet of which show above the ground.

National Intelligencer.

The Cholera—Frightful Mortality on board the Western Steamers—Crews Dying—Boats Deserted.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29, 10 A. M.

The steamer Peytona, from New Orleans, arrived here a few minutes ago

The Captain states that the steamer St. Cloud was lying at Vicksburg, unable to proceed any further on account of the fearful ravages of the cholera on board the boat, while on the passage up. The captain, the mate, the clerk, and one of the pilots of the St. Cloud had all died with the cholera The remainder of the crew deserted at Vicksburg.

The Peytona passed the steamer South America coming up, full of sick passengers, and only a small crew on board, scarcely enough to work the boat.

BALTIMORE, Jan'y 3.

Intelligence per the Western Telegraph and otherwise, leads to the conclusion that the reports relative to the Cholera on the Western rivers, are exaggerations.

Cincinnati.—Six deaths from Cholera occurred in Cincinnati yesterday.

The Population of New York.—Mr. Valentine, in his forthcoming Manual of the Corporation of New York, states that in the year 1712 the entire population of the city, as shown by the official census, was 5,840. In 1731 it had reached 8,622, and now it cannot be much less than 420,000.

Plank Roads are now the rage in Northern Ohio.

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

PLANK ROADS.

A Plank road from Schenectady to Saratoga Springs is about to be built. A letter from Prof. Gillespie (author of the "*Manual of Road-making*") which was read at a recent public meeting in Schenectady, and published in the *Cabinet*, contains much valuable information on this important subject, and from it we extract some passages of general interest in relation to this improvement, the most valuable aid to locomotion since the invention of Railroads:

"To inland towns roads are substitutes for navigable rivers. The more widely they radiate in every direction, and the better their condition, the greater will be the consequent prosperity. Their comparative value is determined by the different weights which a horse can draw upon them at any uniform speed, or by the different speeds at which he can draw the same load.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1849.

A VISIT TO THE CAPITOL.—We looked in upon the Legislature *for* a day or two during the last week, and found it busily engaged in all sorts of work and talk—from the most important measures for the improvement of the State, and the truly patriotic and sensible speech in its favor, down to the everlasting Fish Bill, and the three hours' speech, (so we were told,) on that *momentous* question, of the member from Gates! Then there was a side dish for the politician, in the resolutions relative to slavery in the territories, and another for the legal profession in the bill for the more speedy administration of justice, (as they have no doubt appropriately dubbed the bill to abolish Jury trials in the County Courts.) Bills for incorporation, without number, from a large Bank down to a Band of Musicians, were there. In short, a little of every thing, and a vast deal that is little.

As the most important matter, we will say, first, of Internal Improvements, that we could not ascertain that public opinion was so decidedly in favor of any one measure as to ensure its adoption. Still we *hope* that two or three measures will pass, with a guaranty of such substantial aid from the State as to give promise of success. Among these we may mention, the Governor's plan of a Rail Road from Charlotte to Raleigh; the scheme for opening the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, and the Plank Road from this town to Salisbury. Perhaps whilst we write, one or all of these measures may have been rejected; but we hope not.

In the first named, this part of the State has little or no direct interest, and yet that is far from being a reason why we should feel indifferent to its success. The people of Western North Carolina are entitled to an outlet for their produce. They have waited long for one in the direction of their own sea coast. Having despaired of that connection, they seek one with Columbia on the one hand, and with Richmond on the other. It is said that they are willing to abandon the Charlotte and Danville Road if they can get the one proposed from Charlotte to Raleigh. By all means let them have it then; for there never was a more suicidal scheme for North Carolina than this said Danville and Charlotte Road. Mr. Shepard's bill to incorporate the North Carolina Rail Road Company, (Governor Graham's scheme,) came up in the Senate on Wednesday, and Mr. Bower of Ashe moved to strike out the fifth section, which puts in the Gaston Road as $500,000 of Stock. On this motion the only speech made was one of considerable length and great power, by the Hon. Wm. B. Shepard. It was a calm, argumentative, able exposition of the present condition of the State, of the absolute necessity for a speedy and decided change of our do-nothing policy, of the fatal effects of the division of the State by the Danville scheme, and of the propriety of the plan he advocated—a plan in which he and his part of the State had absolutely no interest, except that which is common to all, the prosperity, the happiness, and the honor of the State. At the conclusion of Mr. Shepard's speech, Mr. Bower's motion was rejected, almost unanimously. We observe that he afterwards renewed it.

The proposed charter of the Cape Fear and Deep River Company will of course be granted, if, as we learn, no subscription is asked on the part of the State; and even if aid were asked, it should be granted, if the survey demonstrates that the work can be accomplished at a reasonable price. We have not seen the Report of the Engineer who surveyed it. And here we may remark, that people out of Raleigh can have no idea of what is before the Legislature, as the papers there do not and cannot publish the Reports, Bills, &c., and generally only a single copy for each member is printed in pamphlet form. (Since the above was written we have received the Report, but too late even to read it, as yet.)

The Plank Road Bill we think will pass, with substantial aid from the State. It is a very favorite scheme here.

When the bill to charter the Bank of Fayetteville came up, the members from about both Salisbury and Washington applied to its friends to consent to an increase of capital, with a view to the establishment of branches in those towns.—This was cheerfully assented to, and the capital was fixed at $800,000, with branches or agencies at Wadesborough, Greensborough, Salisbury and Washington. In this shape the bill passed the House by 81 votes to 27. There is no doubt of its passing the Senate also. It is said that $200,000 of stock will be subscribed at Salisbury.

The bill to increase the number of terms of the Superior Courts to three in each year, to appoint two additional Judges, and to deprive the County Courts of Jury trials, has excited a good deal of discussion. It has warm friends, and equally warm opponents; but the majority of members, we thought, had not made up their minds, pro or con. They are uncertain how their constituents will like the change. We heard a decidedly able speech in its favor by Col. Paine, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Among many strong arguments advanced by him, was one which we have since heard confirmed by the experience of others, viz: the corrupting tendency of two Jury trials of the same cause. He said that any one familiar with Courts knew, that the trial in the lower Court was merely preliminary: that when parties were thus put in possession of each other's case, the struggle at once commenced to hunt up, or buy up, testimony to gain the cause in the higher Court. Such being the operation of the system, it cannot too soon be changed. No system should be tolerated which excites to corruption, especially in the administration of Justice. The cost of the County Courts, great as that is, is nothing in comparison with this greater evil.

The members of the present Assembly have consummated one measure which should be their boast to the latest day of their lives. We allude to the Insane Asylum. It is a humane, a beneficent, a just act. We thought the sum appropriated too large; but on enquiry, learn that experience has shown that no material less strong than stone will serve for the buildings. This accounts for and justifies the appropriation of $86,000.

On the subject of Internal Improvements, we may mention a meeting gotten up for the purpose of hearing Mr. Tunstall, of Virginia, deliver a speech in favor of the Danville Road, of the Virginia portion of which he is President. A large audience attended, and Mr. Tunstall spoke for about three hours. He had collected a great many facts on the subject of Internal Improvements in other States, and spoke with great animation, and sometimes eloquence, but the whole was so marred by that tone of insufferable arrogance and conceit, which distinguishes most men from that State, that it was doubtful whether the effect was not injurious, rather than beneficial, to the cause of Internal Improvements.

P. S. By reference to the letter of our Reporter, it will be seen that both the Central Rail Road Bill and the Judiciary Bill have been rejected! Farewell, then, to all hopes of internal improvement for another two years! We doubt now whether any thing of that kind can pass, unless the Central bill be reconsidered.

The communication of "A Citizen" was received too late for this week.

GOV. MANLY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS will be found on the preceding page. It is unexceptionable in style and temper, and appeared to be received by both parties with perfect respect—By his friends with warm approbation, and by his opponents without cavil.

The oaths of office were administered by Chief Justice Ruffin, by whose side stood Judges Nash and Pearson, his Associates on the Supreme Court Bench. Gov. Manly was attended by his accomplished predecessor, Gov. Graham. The Speakers of the Senate and House, Messrs. Graves and Gilliam, presided, the Members of both Houses crowded the Hall of the House of Commons, whilst the Lobbies and Galleries contained many Ladies and Citizens from all quarters of the State. The scene was deeply impressive and interesting, marked by the dignified bearing of all its active participants, and by the most respectful attention of those who witnessed it. For ourself, we felt a just pride, as a Whig and a North Carolinian, in the distinguished citizens,—distinguished alike for their virtues and their talents,—whom our party had elevated to the chair of State, the one retiring to private life, (temporarily, we hope,) after a faithful discharge of every duty, and the other called from private life to enter upon a similar course of honorable public service.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—We refer to the Message of Gov. Graham, in this paper, for some interesting and sound views of the value of our Rail Roads to the public, even though they have failed to realize any profit to the projectors. Such considerations should have great weight, along with others more generally understood and appreciated, in inducing the Legislature to treat the suffering stockholders in those works with great liberality.

It will be observed that the Message is justly severe upon some of the portions of the Resolutions which called it forth. They were offered by Mr. Berry of Orange, evidently with a view to some demagogueism at the next election.

PLANK ROADS.—We copy an interesting article on this subject.

The N. C. Argus suggests a Plank Road from Fayetteville to Wadesborough. With all our heart. There is no region of the State with which the merchants of this town would more gladly be connected by a good road, of some sort, than with Anson County, and the rich and productive region around that county. We hope to see the suggestion acted on. One successful enterprize of the kind will speedily lead to others.

ANOTHER WHIG ELECTED.—Hamilton C. Jones, Esq. has been elected to the House of Commons from Rowan county, in place of Judge Ellis, resigned. His competitor was Charles F. Fisher, Esq. (son of Charles Fisher.) Mr. Jones took his seat on Tuesday last.

THE UNIVERSITY.—The Rev. Fordyce M. Hubbard, late Rector of Trinity School, near Raleigh, has been appointed by the Trustees to succeed Professor J. DeBernière Hooper, (resigned,) as Professor of Latin Literature in the University of North Carolina.

BANK OF THE STATE.—At the Annual Meeting, last week, the Hon. Duncan Cameron declined a re-election to the Presidency, an office which he has filled with so much ability for 15 years, during which the Institution has prospered to an unusual degree.

George W. Mordecai, Esq., a gentleman who has the entire confidence of the Stockholders and the public, succeeds Judge Cameron, with the following Board of Directors:

Duncan Cameron, William Boylan, Alfred Jones, John H. Bryan, William Peace, and J. B. G. Roulhac, Esqrs. The following are Directors on the part of the State: Maj. Charles L. Hinton, Treasurer, *ex officio*, E. B. Freeman, and Ruffin Tucker, Esq.

N. C. MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of this Company was held in Raleigh during last week. The attendance was large, and much interest was manifested, especially by the Examining Committee, whose labors were untiring in making a thorough examination of all the operations of the Company, from its foundation to the present time. This business had not been completed when we left Raleigh, and no full Report was made, but we learn generally, that the Notes held by the Company amount to near $100,000. This sum establishes the business on a safe and sure basis.

The following Board of Directors was elected:

Dr. J. O. Watson, Raleigh, President.

Ex. Committee.
- G. W. Mordecai, "
- Richard Smith, "
- John Primrose, "
- J. G. B. Roulhac, "
- H. D. Turner, "
- James F. Jordan, "
- W. W. Holden, "

George McNeill, Fayetteville.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Charles Slover, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
James Sloan, Greensborough.

SCHEMES OF DISUNION.—It is said in the Northern papers, that some of the members of the "Southern Committee" have "already planned the whole scheme of an independent Southern Republic, and resolved upon the site of its intended capital, at Atlanta, Georgia."

We hope that this is not true, and that if it is, there will be found patriotism and good sense enough among the Southern members to put down the scheme, and those who have concocted it.

The committee of 15 has had a meeting and appointed a sub-committee of 5, (Messrs. Calhoun, Clayton, King of Ala., Morehead and Bayley,) to report an address to the general meeting on the 15th inst.

THE PRICE OF COTTON.—Our readers will see that this Staple article has gradually risen in price for a month or two past, in the face of a large crop, and of an increase of receipts at the markets of upwards of 300,000 bales. The price had fallen, during the troubles in Europe, below what the article could be produced for, and a return of confidence is now bringing it back towards its real value. The increased consumption in Great Britain, up to the 1st December, has been 225,000 bales over that of the same period in 1847. How far prices may be effected for the future; whether there will be any further rise, we can form no opinion. If the present crop had been a small or moderate one, there would be no doubt.

DIVIDENDS.—The Petersburg and Roanoke Rail Road Company has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent.

The Merchants Bank of Cheraw a dividend of 4 per cent.

Gen. Taylor's resignation, as Major General, has been received at Washington, to take effect from the 31st inst.

NEW ORLEANS.—The deaths in New Orleans on the 28th ult. were 114, of which 92 were from cholera. On the 29th, 98 died of cholera alone; on the 30th, 77; on the 1st, 92; and on the 2d, 74.

The Cholera has broken out at Mobile, (7 cases in 24 hours.) At Cincinnati 6 cases occurred on Wednesday last.

Two deaths by Cholera occurred in New York city on Wednesday last.

The Charleston Courier contradicts a report of the existence of Cholera in that city.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.—The grading of this road has been commenced, near Sumterville. The location of the route from the Pee Dee to Lynch's Creek has been completed.

Reported for the Fayetteville Observer.

RALEIGH, Saturday Night, Jan'y 6, 1849.

The last two or three days have been chiefly occupied in the two Houses in debating the matters before them—in the Senate, on the bill for incorporating the N. C. Railroad (from Raleigh to Charlotte)—and in the House of Commons on the bill abolishing the County Courts of the State; and I regret to have to inform your readers of the *defeat* of both these measures. I am so much mortified and humbled in State pride at the defeat of the former measure, that I feel very little inclination to indulge in comments. Until a more liberal, public spirited, and, may I not add, *patriotic* policy, is pursued by the Representatives of the People in the Legislature, we may long expect to see North Carolina remain as she now is, at least half a century behind the other States of the Confederacy, in all the elements that contribute to make a People prosperous and happy.

In the Senate on Friday, Mr. Joyner, from the Joint Select Committee on Swamp Lands, submitted a detailed report, approving of the course indicated by the Board of Internal Improvement in their Report.

The engrossed bill for a reassessment of the lands in certain counties passed its first reading.

Mr. Woodfin introduced a bill to lay off a road in Buncombe and Yancy counties.

Mr. Ashe, a bill relating to the town of Wilmington. These bills passed their first reading.

The engrossed bill to improve the Deep and Cape Fear rivers above Fayetteville passed its first reading.

The bill to locate the Judges of the Superior Courts was read the second time and passed. It provides that in all elections of Judges hereafter, the choice shall be made from some one circuit in which no Judge resides, &c.

The bill to provide for making a Turnpike road from Salisbury West to the line of the State of Georgia, passed its third reading, Ayes 26, Noes 20.

The bill supplementary to the act for the division of Stokes county, was debated, amended, and passed, 30 to 8.

Mr. Drake reported that Lewis Thompson was elected Trustee of the University, no other person having a majority.

The bill to repeal an act to lay off and establish the County of Polk was taken up and passed its second reading, Ayes 32, Noes 10.

And the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Commons a message was received from the Senate, transmitting a number of engrossed bills and resolutions, which passed their first reading.

And the following passed their 2d and 3d reading: a bill authorizing certain persons to collect arrears of Taxes; a bill to amend a chapter of Revised Statutes concerning Religious Societies; a bill to incorporate Davidson Mining Company.

Mr. Palmer presented a memorial from citizens of Stanly County, praying for the removal of a Justice of the Peace. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Williams, of New Hanover, from the Select Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, reported a bill to establish a Board of Directors for the same. Passed its 1st and 2d reading.

The House then took up the order of the day—a bill to amend the 73d chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled an act concerning the Militia, and for other purposes, which, after several amendments, passed 2d reading.

The Speaker stated that the next thing in order, was the bill to increase the Revenue of the State.

The amendments to the bill, proposed by the Committee on Finance, were on motion of Mr. McDowell, of Iredell, considered separately.

The first amendment was opposed by Mr. Caldwell in a few remarks, but was adopted.

The House took a recess.

Evening Session.—The question before the House was the amendment of the Committee on Finance to strike out the 2d and 3d sections of the bill to increase the Revenue of the State.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, being entitled to the floor, addressed the House in opposition to the amendment. And was followed by Messrs. Smith and Satterthwaite in its favor.

Mr. Jones, of Orange, spoke against the bill and moved its reference to a Select Committee. Mr. Rayner replied to Mr. Jones, and opposed the reference of the bill. Messrs. Ferebee, Mebane and Stanly spoke against reference, and Mr. Person of Moore, in its favor.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr Jones and decided in the negative, 79 to 31.

The question was then taken on the amendment of the Committee and decided in the affirmative.

The vote was taken on the other amendments of Committee—and all were adopted; and on motion of Mr. Dobbin, the House adjourned.

On Saturday, in the Senate, reports were made from committees on the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal, and to clear out the Great Rockfish Creek; which lie over.

A resolution, submitted by Mr. Gilmer, passed its 1st reading, directing a loan from the Literary Fund of $7,000 to the Trustees of Greensborough College; and one by Mr. Patterson, was adopted, providing for a committee to examine the Comptroller's Accounts relative to the entries of Cherokee lands.

Mr. Ashe, a bill to amend the 136th Section, Chapter 31, Revised Statutes; which was referred to the Judiciary committee; as was also a bill introduced by Mr. Halsey, making it the duty of Sheriffs, &c. who make sales of lands, slaves, &c. under execution, to make deeds for the same.

Mr. Washington introduced a bill in relation to Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. Referred to Judiciary committee.

Mr. Lane, a bill to impose taxes on transient merchants in any of the incorporated Towns of this State.

The engrossed resolution directing the enclosure of the lot appertaining to the Governor's residence, and an appropriation for Furniture, passed its 1st reading; as did also the engrossed bill to establish the Bank of Fayetteville.

Mr. Smith introduced a resolution proposing to raise a Joint Select committee upon the subject of National Exchanges as proposed by Vattemare. Adopted. [Mr. V. is now in our City.]

The Senate then proceeded to the unfinished business, viz: the bill to incorporate the N. C. Railroad; the motion for indefinite postponement having been withdrawn, the question recurred on the motion to strike out the 5th section. Mr. Rogers moved an amendment to said section, providing that the stockholders and obligors of the R. & G. Railroad themselves shall subscribe $500,000, &c. and when the Board of Internal Improvements and the Attorney General shall report their solvency, they shall be released. The object of the amendment was to secure from these stockholders and obligors as much subscription as the amount of their bonds to the State. Mr. Joyner thought that to impose such a burden upon them was more than they could bear; and if the success of this measure depended upon this amendment, it would operate fatally. After some debate between Messrs. Joyner, Shepard, Thompson of B., Gilmer, Worth, and Smith, the amendment was lost—Ayes 13, Noes 31. Mr. Joyner then moved an amendment to the 5th section, that whenever $500,000 shall be *paid* by said stockholders and obligors, and on payment of costs incurred, they shall be discharged. Mr. Smith offered a substitute for the 5th section, providing that those who may subscribe shall give adequate security to the State for payment, &c., and those who thus subscribe shall be released to the amount of their subscriptions; and when $500,000 shall be paid in, all the stockholders and obligors shall be discharged upon payment of costs, &c. Mr. Joyner's amendment was rejected—Ayes 19, Noes 24. The question on Mr. Smith's being first taken on striking out all after the enacting clause, was carried —Ayes 23, Noes 21. The question on inserting was lost—21 to 24. Mr. Bower's motion to strike out the fifth section was then carried. Mr. Gilmer moved to make the capital stock *three* instead of "two" millions of dollars. Agreed to. The question was then taken on the passage of the bill on its 2d reading, by Yeas and Nays, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were Messrs. Albright, Ashe, Bell, Daniel, Davidson, Gilmer, Halsey, Hargrove, Hawkins, Joyner, Lane, Miller, Patterson, Shepard, Smaw, Thomas of Davidson, Thomas of Haywood, Thompson of Wake, Washington, Woodfin and Worth—21.

Those who voted in the negative, were Messrs. Barnard, Berry, Bethel, Bower, Collins, Conner, Drake, Exum, Faison, Graham, Hester, Kendall, Moye, Murchison, Reich, Rogers, Smith, Speight, Spicer, Thompson of Bertie, Walker, Ward, Watson, Willey, and Wooten—25. [Messrs. Albright, Hawkins, and Thompson of Wake, voted in the negative at first, but afterwards changed their vote.]

The engrossed Resolution, approving of the project of A. Whitney, for a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean, being read, Mr. Shepard moved to lay them on this table alongside of the N. C. Railroad bill. Agreed to—Yeas 40, Nays 6.

The Speaker presented a Message from Gov. Manly, enclosing a letter from Miss Dix, in reply to the complimentary Resolutions of the General Assembly, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Morning Session.—The engrossed bill to provide for making a Turnpike Road from Salisbury to the Georgia line, passed its first reading.

Mr. Person, of Moore, moved to take up the bill for the more speedy administration of Justice, [abolishing County Courts,] which was carried; the question being on excluding the County of Cherokee from the provisions of the bill; which proposition was discussed till the hour for recess arrived.

Evening Session.—The House resumed the consideration of the bill relative to the County Court system. The amendment relative to Cherokee County was withdrawn; and after considerable discussion, the bill was *indefinitely postponed;* and then the House adjourned.

I cannot forego the pleasure, which a little remaining space allows me, of making a few complimentary remarks relative to the course of Messrs. Washington, Gilmer, Stanly, Rayner, and a few others, who are *always* found voting and acting on the *right* side of *every* question and measure. If public spirit, enterprize, State pride, patriotism, relief to the unfortunate and afflicted are involved, they are *sure* to be found foremost in the cause. The three last have always been sustained by their enlightened and high-minded constituencies; but Mr. Washington is for the first time on the floor of the Senate from Craven, and I am sure if the people whom he represents are aware of the honor and character which he reflects upon them, they will continue to return him to that body while he will serve them.

Postscript.—As our paper was going to press, we received the following gratifying information by Telegraph:—

RALEIGH, Jan'y 8.

The Senate has passed by a large vote a motion to re-consider Saturday's vote rejecting the Governor's Railroad scheme, (the Central R. R. bill.) A proposed substitute for it is made the order of the day for Thursday.

RALEIGH, Jan. 8, 1849.

Election of Judge to-morrow. Battle will be elected. Internal Improvements in confusion. Meeting to-night on the subject. Judge Strange will speak. Medical College bill passed second reading in House to-day.

RALEIGH, Jan 9.

Battle elected Judge almost unanimously.

CONGRESS.

Neither House sat on New Year's Day.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday the 2d, and Wednesday the 3d, nothing of special interest occurred.

On Thursday, private bills occupied the sitting.

On Friday, debate arose on the resolution calling for information as to any negotiation for the purchase of Cuba, in the course of which Mr. Miller of N. J. avowed his decided hostility to any such purchase, and Mr. Foote replied that Gen. Taylor was in favor of it, and has so declared himself. [Doubtful.] The resolution was laid on the table 24 to 19.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday the 2d, the bill to supply deficient appropriations was considered and passed.

A bill to create a Board of three Commissioners to settle claims against the U. S. was debated.

On Wednesday a bill for the government of New Mexico was reported by the Committee on Territories; and Mr. Pillsbury, from the same committee, presented a minority report, protesting against the dismemberment of Texas, contemplated in the bill reported by the majority of the committee.

A Message was received from the President, giving his reasons for instituting a Tariff in Mexico during the occupation of that country by the forces of the United States. The message is in reply to a resolution calling for his authority for levying taxes on the Mexican people. The message having been read,

Mr. Toombs said it contained dangerous doctrines—and he therefore moved to refer it to a select committee.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll seconded Mr. Toombs' motion, remarking that the message was an able document.

Mr. Vinton addressed the House in opposition to the doctrines of the message, and gave a history of the causes that led to the levying of contributions in time of war.

Mr. Stanton replied to Mr. Vinton.

Mr. Botts moved the previous question on Mr. Toombs' motion—and the House seconded the call. The message was then referred to a select committee of nine, and the House adjourned.

[The point in this inquiry of the House was this: that first, the authority to levy this tax on Mexico rested solely in Congress; and secondly, that money so collected went into the Treasury, and could not thereafter be drawn from it, "but in consequence of appropriations made by law." In both these respects, the Constitution was violated by the "orders in council" of Mr. Polk. In the debate that took place on the motion to print, Mr. Charles Jared Ingersoll, a leading supporter of the administration, declared his opinion to be that the disbursement of the money at least, if not its collection, was wholly unconstitutional.]

On Thursday and Friday, nothing important.

Gen. Cass' return to the Senate.—The Washington Union of the 2d inst., says that he has been placed in possession of a private letter dated Detroit, Dec. 21, 1848, which states that "Gen. Cass will be unanimously returned to the United States Senate."

Gov. Cass comes back instructed, *by his own consent*, to take ground against the doctrines laid down in his recent famous Nicholson letter. He will obey the instructions, and swallow his Nicholson letter doctrines *just as easy* as he ever turned any one of his many *flip flaps* and somersets on other important questions!

[It is rumored at Washington, that Gen. Cass returns with a view to running in 1852 as a candidate for President, and that, since he could not be elected as a professed friend to the South, he will now run as the opponent of any extension of slavery! The Northern Locofoco members have, it is stated, all at once become very zealous opponents of the extension of slavery! It costs these patriots no more trouble to change their principles (or professions rather,) than to change their coats.]

SUPREME COURT.

This tribunal convened in Raleigh on Monday last, all the Judges present. The following gentlemen have been admitted to County Court practice; Thomas Webb, of Hillsborough; L. D. Pender, Tarboro'; William Cook, of Chatham; Jno. B. Bynum, of Northampton; Jno. D. Hyman, of Edgecomb; Rufus W. Wharton, of Guilford; Joseph S. Cannon, of Perquimons; Alexander McLean, Robeson; Menalcus Lankford, Franklin; J. A. Benbury, Edenton; William S. Bryan, Raleigh.

And the following gentlemen to Superior Court practice:

Robt. K. Bryan, Fayetteville; Thomas Beckwith, Plymouth; J. R. Stubbs, Beaufort Co.; H. DeKalb Cabinas, Shelby, Cleveland; H. B. Hardy, Windsor; Jasper W. Davis, Stokes; DeWitt C. Stone, Louisburg; Thomas C. Manning, Edenton; Geo. B. Wetmore, Richmond; Jesse P. Smith, Fayetteville; R. P. Buxton, Fayetteville; J. M. Clement, Mocksville; J. G. Scott, Greensboro'; Jos. B. Batchelor, Halifax; Wm. C. Hunter, Newbern; Ch. N. Davis, Marion; A. W. Burton, Lincolnton.

MARRIED,

In Ashborough, on the 19th ult., by H. B. Elliott, Esq., Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON of Chatham, to Miss CORNELIA E., daughter of A. H. Marsh, Esq. of Ashborough.

DIED,

In New Orleans, on the 24th ult., of Cholera, Mr. HENRY C. HOLMES, son of the late Gov Holmes, of North Carolina.

At New Orleans, on the 29th ult., Mr. JAMES SNELLING POWELL, aged 27 years, a native of Wilmington, N. C. The deceased had been long connected with the Picayune Office.

LARGE HOG.—Mr. A. F. Toon, of Columbus county, killed a hog a few days ago, weighing 510 lbs. It was 2 years and 8 months old.

"A gentleman from Gen. Taylor's neighborhood, and who has had the acquaintance somewhat of the President elect, informs us that the visit to Kentucky in February will include a personal interview between Old Zack and Governor Crittenden, that the latter is to be Secretary of State beyond all question. Abbott Lawrence will be summoned to the Treasury; Gov. Morehead, of North Carolina, president of the whig convention, the War Department; while Ogden Hoffman, of New York, will take charge of the Navy. John M. Clayton will be offered the Attorney Generalship, and Bailie Peyton, in all probability will get the Post-office."—*St. Louis Reveille.*

The first part of this paragraph, as to a desired interview by Gen. T. with Gov. C. is quite likely, but the statement of the N. Y. Courier the other day, that no one yet knew any thing of the composition of Gen. Taylor's Cabinet, is much more probable than the latter portion of the paragraph.

Balt. Sun.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 4—Steamer Rowan, with boat Cromly in tow, with goods for Union Manf Co. J F Chambers, H L Myrover & Co, J C Blocker, R D McNeill, D McGill, S J Hinsdale, Rowan Factory, Scott & McAdoo, Rev A Thompson, A C Blum, C A Carlton, Barnhardt & Hix, Hix & Earnhardt, W Cobie, Island Ford Co, Hall & Hall, Washington Mining Co, Holmes, Earnhardt & Co, T S & C Lutterloh, J E Bryan, Shelly & Field, Hall, Sackett & Co, H & E J Lilly, Randolph Manf Co, A W Steel, E & W Smith, D & W McLaurin, E L & J A Pemberton, Ray & Pearce, J R & J Sloan, C T Haigh & Son, B Julian, H Eramhert, A Carter, L McKellar, R Strickland, Jackson Johnson.

Jan'y 5—Steamer Gov Graham, with goods for J G King, W C Shugard, E Hall, B Jackson, R Hair, W Hales, A Reeves, T McDaniel, J Bryant, J Hodges, J Whitaker, J R McIntosh, J Levy, Ray & Pearce, E W Wilkings, A Hunt, G W Johnson, Johnson & Smith, L McKellar, J B Hall, B Riley, H Gainey, W L McGary, D McNeill & Co, R Horn, J C Blocker, T Wilson, G B Owen, A Smith.

Jan 6—Steamer Henrietta, with boat Ben Rush in tow, with goods for S T Hawley & Son, Cook & Powell, P Montague, J Brookshank, Ray & Pearce, S W Tillinghast & Co, E J Hale, A A McKethan, J & T Waddill, Geo McNeill, D Johnson, J S Pearson, E A Swintz, J A Wiseman, S Moulthy, J H Ennis, J Taylor, J & T Lindley, W Davis, Jenkins & Roberts.

Jan 7—Steamer W B Meares, with goods for sundry merchants of this place and the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JAN. 9.

Brandy, p'ch,	35 a 40	Lard,	7 a 7½
Ditto, apple,	28 a 30	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6½ a 7	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6½	Oats,	30 a
Corn,	45 a 50	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4 a 4½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	85 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	70 a 75
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	a 1	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 13 "

REMARKS.—Cotton has advanced, and sales to-day were made at 6⅞. Flour has also advanced; sells at 4 to 4½. No change in other Produce.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon scarce, without change. Corn 45 to 50. No change in Flour. Good supply of Lard, without change. Nothing doing in River Lumber.—Timber, short 2 50 to 4 00; long $5 to $6. Some few rafts Shipping Timber sold at 5 50 to 7 50.—Pork 5 to 5½. Salt, afloat, at 24 cts. Turpentine, Soft 2 20; Hard 1 20. Tar 1 10. Rosin 70 cents. Spirits 26½.

CHERAW MARKET.

Cotton.—Very little done this week, owing to the holidays. Sales about 200 bales at 4 to 5¼.

At New York, Cotton is active, with large sales at improved prices. Fair Uplands 7 to 7½. Corn 60 to 63.

At Charleston, Cotton 5 to 6½. A rise of about ¼. Corn 55. Flour 5 75. Bacon 4½ to 5¼.

Total receipts of Cotton 956,969 bales, against 614,495 last year.

LARGE SALE OF GOODS AT AUCTION.

THE copartnership of John Huske & Son being dissolved, the Subscriber will, on the 6th February, proceed to sell the entire STOCK OF GOODS.

The Stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Nails, &c. &c. The Sale will be continued from day to day until the whole is sold.

JAS. HUSKE, Surviving Partner of John Huske & Son.
S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.

Jan'y 5, 1849. 49ts

☞ The terms of sale will be 3, 4, 6, and 12 months' credit. Particulars at the sale.

ASSON COUNTY, N. C., Dec. 30, 1848.

This is to certify, that W. H. DeShough has given a Course of Lessons at Oak Grove Academy, in Geography and Penmanship, and has, we believe, given entire satisfaction. His method of teaching Geography appears to be a very ingenious one.

In addition to this, the following Resolution passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Class be, and are hereby presented, to Mr. W. H. DeShough, for the pleasant intercourse which has passed between us, as teacher and taught, during the Course now completed. And we regard his devoted attention to the Class, and his facility in imparting instruction, as presenting high qualifications as an Instructer.

ALEXANDER BIRMINGHAM.
FAVIL B. FLAKE.
JOHN BEVERLY.
W. B. J. P. THREADGILL.
GARRETT PARKER.
THOMAS L. MENDENHALL.
JOHN W. FLAKE.
LEWIS PARKER.
Miss ELIZABETH FLAKE.
Mrs. FRANCES J. GEORGE.
Miss ELIZABETH BEVERLY.
Miss JACKABINAH S. SULLIVAN.
Miss SOPHRONIA H. PARKER.
Miss NANCY H. FLAKE.

T. T. POND'S
CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED
Pain-Destroyer,
AND
HEALING EXTRACT.

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy, for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders and all internal or external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price, 25 Cents per Bottle.

The following important Letter is from the pen of the Hon. John C. Spencer, late Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. It will doubtless be read with interest and profit, as it has reference to a new and important discovery, recently brought before the public by Mr. T. T. Pond, of Utica, N. Y., and is termed "Pond's Pain Destroyer and Healing Extract."—A gentleman, speaking of Mr. Spencer's "exalted talents, mature experience, and sound judgment," says, "Such a person would not give his certificate in favor of *any* medicine, unless he was imperatively urged to it by the most benevolent considerations." And what does he say of "Pond's Extract?"

ALBANY, June 17, 1848.

Dear Sir: I have no ambition to be classed among those who so freely give their certificates in favor of new medicines, and I acknowledge some reluctance in appearing in that character. But, upon reflection, I am convinced it is a duty to humanity, and to the cause of Medical Science, to state publicly what I have so freely communicated to my friends and acquaintances. I know the article from which the liquid is obtained, and can affirm that it is a simple and pure extract, with no other foreign ingredient than some alcohol which is added merely for the purpose of preserving it. The shrub from which the liquid is obtained, is described by the works on Botany, as being astringent and refrigerent. The liquid has great specific gravity. In the vial, it is very cold. Its general specific quality is that of a sedative.—Its effect in calming and quieting nervous agitation, is surprising. It is a remedy perfectly invaluable;—and is so gently astringent, so soothing, and so healing that it cannot injure.

In August last, I became acquainted with the article, and from that time to this I have used and given away to physicians and others, to be used and tried, more than a gallon of the Extract; being so impressed with its efficacy, that I was desirous of subjecting it to the most rigid tests, and to extend the knowledge of its virtues. It *cures*, not merely relieves, all sorts of aches, pains, and inflammations, when it can be applied directly to the diseased parts.

Wonderful Cure upon himself.

It has another effect still more surprising; if not only entirely reduces inflammations, and heals sores of all kinds, but it gives *new flesh*—healthy flesh. Some ten years since, I accidentally broke the first joint of one of my fingers. After the flesh and outer skin healed, the ichor (or thin watery humor) rose under the skin and formed a painful tumor; so painful that I was compelled to seek the best medical advice which the country afforded, for relief. But the science and skill of the Faculty were employed in vain to effect a cure. The tumor was frequently punctured, affording a temporary relief; but a troublesome sore always followed. Under the advice of some of the Faculty, lunar caustic has been applied, with merely temporary effects. Under other surgeons, the sore has been cut to the bone, all the ichor discharged, and simple cerate applied—but in a few months the tumor would again appear, with aggravated pain. It was in this condition when, by the advice of a friend, I applied a little of the Liquid externally to the tumor. In the space of *one minute* the pain abated; and in *ten minutes*, on another application of the liquid, it disappeared entirely. I continued the application three or four times a day for a week, when the finger was entirely healed—a healthy skin, and sound flesh formed at the joint, and it became, and has been ever since, as sound as any other finger. Realising as I do the wonderful properties of this medicine in my own experience, effecting in the space of one week what the highest medical skill was unable to accomplish in ten years, and knowing also that such have been its uniform effects in other cases equally hopeless, I can hardly express the degree of estimation in which I hold the Extract—or the growing conviction of its general usefulness, the more I use it myself, or witness its effects upon others.

Cure of Tooth-Ache

It has *cured*, not merely stopped, the pain in tooth-ache. By rubbing some externally on the face and gums, and inserting some of it on cotton wool in the cavity of a carious double tooth, *instant* relief was given—and upon repeating the application a few minutes after, the pain *entirely ceased.*

Arresting Bleeding, and Healing Deep Cuts.

My gardener cut his hand with a pruning knife, deep in the flesh. The first effect, on applying the Extract, was to stanch the bleeding better than any styptic I ever saw applied—and after two or three applications in washing the wound, a complete cure was effected, and in an almost incredibly short space of time.

Cure of Sore Throat.

Lately I caught a cold which settled in my throat, making it sore and raw internally, and inflaming the tonsils so as to render swallowing very painful. By washing the parts internally with a small brush dipped in the liquid, immediate relief from the pain followed—and by a few more applications, the soreness disappeared, and the inflammation entirely subsided. This was accomplished in one day

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Super French black, blue, brown and green Coatings; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black moleskin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Ladies' wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gauze and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Sheetings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazereau, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine figd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delisle Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gauze and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and Dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

Millinery.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving Fall and Winter MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, Fringes, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves for Ladies and Children.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Fashionable Straw Bonnets and other Straws, very cheap.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person st., nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear

October 16, 1848. 37tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blankets, &c.

All of which he will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for Produce.

L. McKELLAR.

Nov. 11, 1848. 41-3m

Fall Goods, 1848.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine French and English Cloths,
Ditto ditto ditto Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds,
Kerseys and Linseys,
French and English Merinos,
Printed De-Laine and Cashmeretes,
Alpaca, Silk stripe and plain,
Rich Silks, colored and black,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Jaconets, plain, striped, and checked,
Elegant Lace Collars and Capes,
3-4 to 12-12 bleached and brown Domestics,
Silk, Worsted, and other Vestings,
Auker Bolting Cloths, No. 2 to 10,
75 packages Boots and Shoes,

With many other articles; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash or approved paper.

October 9, 1848. 36tf

BOARDING.

MRS. BEVIL having taken a large and convenient House on Maiden Lane, is now prepared to accommodate from 8 to 12 Gentlemen with Board, with or without lodging, on the most reasonable terms. She hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

For reference, apply at this Office, or to Messrs. Cook & Taylor.

Oct. 20, 1848 38-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 34-tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Seine hole attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.

April 1, 1848. 9-tf

150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1848. 18-tf

FALL TRANSPORTATION
Via Cape Fear River.

HENRIETTA

Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen having been thoroughly repaired, are now ready to carry Freight up and down the River with despatch. Thankful for former, we solicit a continuance of patronage. This Line will carry Freight and forward as low as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent
Henrietta Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 26tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
By Henrietta Steamboat Company.

JOHN H. HALL having sold his interest in this Company, has nothing to do with the Agency at Wilmington or Fayetteville, either individually or as surviving partner of Hall & Johnson. Shippers designating their Goods to the care of our Company, will please fill up their Bills Lading and mark their Packages, Care of Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co., Wilmington and Fayetteville." All Letters addressed as above will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

NOW RECEIVING.

A NEW supply of Almonds, Filberts, Brazil and Madeira Nuts, Preserves, Prunes, Citron, Currants, Nutmegs, Dates, Chocolate, Sardines, 1 bbl. Cooking Wine, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of FANCY GOODS and TOYS, for Children.

Gold Pens, fine and common Knives, Revolving Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot and Shot Pouches, Canister Powder, Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

W. PRIOR.

Nov. 14, 1848. 41-3m

☞ A supply of ORANGES kept constantly on hand when they can be had.

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President and he still holds that office, and several of the first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,
OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable Article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our men through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwarding Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

CHEAP
Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 sides best Spanish Sole Leather,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2 ditto Castings, of best quality.

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1848. 34tf

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body; being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville at E. J. Hale's Book Store, the only authorised Agency.

November 10, 1848. 41-4m

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster,

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1840, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 20, 1848. 34-Y

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Coppers, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Cassimet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

10 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting, 15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.

Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

ALMANACKS.

FARMERS' and PLANTERS', and TURNER'S North Carolina Almanacks. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SYRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of calomel, arsenic and other poisons so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Syrup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Syrup is put up in bottles that contain two hundred ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, 'Take it, and make peace with thine adversary quickly'!" The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.
Hastings' Compound Syrup of Naphtha

IS now being used in nearly all our hospitals, and is also coming into rapid use among our best physicians, for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs. It has been recommended in the worst state of consumption by the celebrated physician, Dr. Mott, of New York; and Dr. Arnold, of Savannah, Geo., writing to the agent at New York, under date of Jan. 30th, 1848, says: "I received the half-dozen Hastings' Naphtha Syrup, ordered from you, and am convinced that Naphtha is the principal ingredient. Enclosed is twenty-five dollars, for which you will send me two dozen and a half bottles more. I have two patients in the Marine Hospital, whom I think will be benefitted by it."

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9th, 1848.

Mr. M. A. F. Harrison—Dear Sir: At the suggestion of Dr. Arnold, the physician of the Hospital of which I am one of the directors, I would like to supply myself with Hastings' Wood Naphtha. The Doctor ordered, some days since, some for the use of the Hospital. Should you deem proper to send the article on liberal terms, I can forward the sale of it in our city. Yours truly,

J. TURNER & BROS.

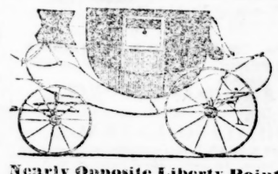
None genuine without the *written signature* of M. A. F. HARRISON on the wrapper.

Price one dollar a bottle. Six bottles for five dollars. The usual allowance to the trade.

For sale by S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Johnson & Co., Clinton; Kelley & Co., Duplin Court House, N. C.

November 17, 1848. 42

Carriage Manufactory.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,
TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most greatest style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

TIN WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. ☞ He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglas's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglas's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

March 11, 1848. 7tf

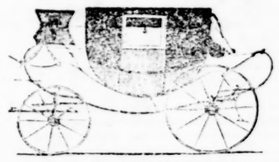
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

NEW BOOKS.

TAYLOR and his Campaigns, 10 cts.; Life of Gen. Cass, 25; Gowric, by James; Harold, by Bulwer, 2 parts, 50; The Dreamer and The Worker, 25; The Fortune Hunter, 25; The Henpecked Husband, 25; The Little Wife, 25; The Trapper's Bride, 25; The Renegade, 25; The Half Sisters, 25; Aline, an old Friend's Story, 25, Webster's large Dictionary; Brown's Short Catechism; Mitchell's Ancient Geography, &c. &c., just received.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 12.

NEW STOCK OF
Books and Stationary.

THE Subscriber has just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

SCHOOL, LAW, THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, AND

Miscellaneous BOOKS,

Letter, Cap and Bill Paper, Blank Books of all kinds, Pocket and Pen Knives, Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Pens, Quills, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ink Stands of all kinds, Mathematical Instruments, Letter and Note Envelopes, Drawing Pencils, Motto Wafers, Sealing Wax, Note Paper, Backgammon Boards, Visiting Cards, Bristol Boards, Perforated Paper, Boxes Paints, Indelible Ink, Card Cases, Ivory Folders, Pencil Points, Tooth Brushes, Thermometers, &c.

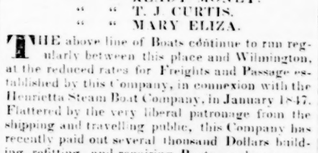
E. J. HALE.

August 16.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.

Oct. 14, 1848. 37-



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept 30, 1848. 35tf

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848 27-tf

MERCHANTS'
Steam Boat Company,
Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are

The New Steamer ROWAN, low water Boat.
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and travelling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. 100-tf

HOTCHKISS'S
Vertical Water Wheel.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C. CHARLES T. GARDNER.

Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

INVALUABLE

FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cts; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 9½ cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2.—Mail to any part, 50 cts. postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere.—For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post-paid.

Feb'y 24, 1848. 8-Y

WILLIAM H. MEAD,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

HALL, SACKETT & CO.

ARE now receiving by late arrivals from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, their stock of GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Sugar, Coffee, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Umbrellas,

And ten thousand other articles, all of which will be sold low for Cash or good paper.

October 24, 1848. 38tf

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

173 NEGROES, 5000 ACRES OF LAND, &c. &c.,

The entire Property belonging to the Estate of the late Joseph Pearson, being in the Counties of Davidson and Davie, consisting of **173** *Negroes, the stock of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs, together with the crops of Cotton, Corn, Rye, Wheat, and Oats.*

ALSO, those well known and valuable tracts of LAND, the POINT PLANTATION, at the confluence of the North and South Yadkins, CHERRY HILL, STOKES'S QUARTER, and CLOVER BOTTOM, being directly upon the main road leading from Salisbury to Mocksville, containing in the aggregate about 5000 acres. The Lands will be divided to suit purchasers. The Negroes will be sold separate and in families, as their connection may exist at the time of sale.

The owners of the above property are non-residents of the State, and desire to change the investment. Persons wishing to make purchases of negroes may be assured of a Sale without reserve, and no disposition will be made of any portion of them before the day of Sale.

Mr. John Foard, who has now the charge of the Property, will give any information required respecting it.

Sale to commence at the Point Plantation, about six miles from Salisbury, on the 22d of Jan'y next, and continue from day to day till all is sold.

C. P. MALLETT, Attorney
for the Representatives.

Fayetteville, Sept. 19, 1848. 33-tf

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving his usual supply of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, embracing almost every style that is now worn, which he will sell cheap for cash, inasmuch as he is no friend to the credit system. He would invite all such as may wish to purchase for cash, to give him a call.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' and Youths' South Sea, Otter, Fur, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Plush, Selet, Seal and Cloth Caps, of all styles and prices.

—ALSO—

Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Coney, Tampico, and Wool Hats, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

Sept. 4, 1848. 34tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the

blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbagos, and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Acites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation now is widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expe. sed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substance; hence the superiority of the preparation—and no invalid would desire to drink a gallon mixture, when half a pint contained the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all:

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of S. r. saparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enery and debility of the system, and exciting, in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,

S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and